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THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

"Observer," who wrote the famous letters to the press last Fall, was hired by the elevator men of Winnipeg and paid \$4,000.00 per year.



"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

MAY 25th, 1910

Volume II.

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Hail Hail Hail

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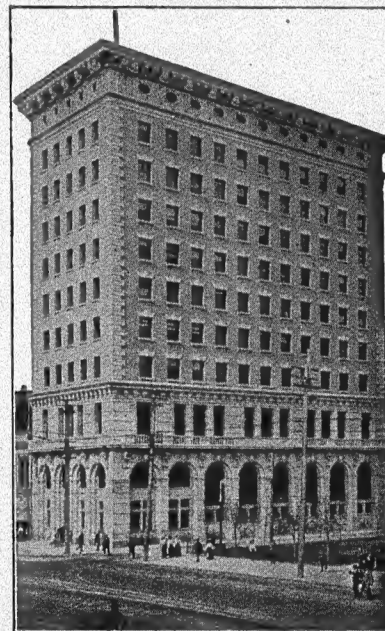
MANITOBA—Baldur, Birtle, Boissevain, Brandon, Carberry, Carman, Carroll, Clearwater, Crystal City, Cypress River, Dauphin, Deloraine, Glenboro, Hamiota, Hartney, Holland, Killarney, Manitou, Melita, Minnedosa, Minto, Morden, Neepawa, Niverville, Roblin, Russell, Shoal Lake, Souris, Strathclair, Virton, Waskada, Wawanesa, Wellwood, Winnipeg, Winnipeg (N.E. Br.), Winnipeg (Sargent Ave. Br.), Winnipeg (Logan Ave. Br.)

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ALBERTA—Airdrie, Alix, Barons, Bassano, Blairmore, Bowden, Calgary, Cardston, Carstairs, Claresholm, Cochrane, Cowley, Didsbury, Edmonton, Ft. Saskatchewan, Frank, Grassy Lake, High River, Innisfail, Irvine, Lacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, Lethbridge (North Ward Branch), Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Pincher Creek, Sterling, Strathmore.

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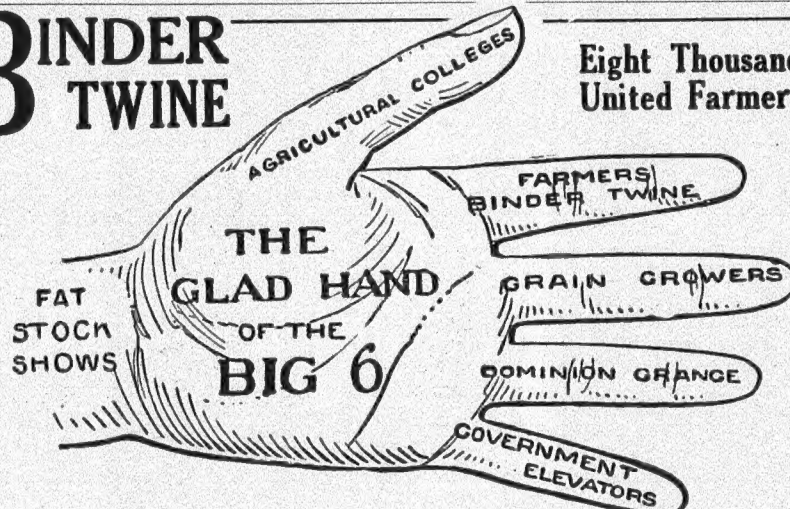
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HALLEY'S COMET

"Now in the vicinity of the Lake Front. Seen through the Grain Growers' Guide Telescope"

Dickfortley

Trained Men Will Address Farmers

An opportunity was recently afforded all Manitoba agricultural societies which had not in the past few months had speakers from the department of agriculture to secure the services of trained men during the month of June.

Many societies took advantage of this opportunity, with the result that forty-six agricultural extension meetings have been arranged under the direction of the agricultural college staff, and will be held at places where a good attendance of interested farmers can be expected.

Below is given a list of the various speakers, their subjects and the place and hour of the meeting.

Circuit 1

Prof. C. H. Lee, of the Agricultural college staff, "Identification and Control of Weeds;" B. Ring, of Crystal City, "Soil Cultivation." Meetings at Deloraine, 2.30 p.m., June 2; Deloraine, 8 p.m., June 2; Boissevain, 2 p.m., June 2.

Circuit 2

Prof. F. G. Churchill, Agricultural college, "Alkali, Its Cause and Control;" Prof. L. J. Smith, Agricultural college, "Use of Concrete for Building;" meetings at Cartwright, 3.30, June 6; Mather, 8.30 p.m., June 6; Pilot Mound, 2 p.m., June 7; Marringhurst school, 8 p.m., June 7; Manitou, 2 p.m., June 8; Manitou, 8 p.m., June 8.

Circuit 5

T. J. Harrison, Carman, "Soil Cultivation;" W. W. Thomson, Agricultural college, "Alkali, Its Cause and Control;" meetings at Glenboro, 2 p.m., June 14; Treherne, Indianford Orange hall, 2 p.m., June 16; Treherne, Matchinville school, 7.30 p.m., June 15.

Circuit 6

J. C. Noble, Brandon, "Stock Judging Demonstration;" W. W. Thomson, Agricultural college, "Alkali, Its Cause and Control;" meetings at Swan Lake, 3 p.m., June 16; Miami, 2 p.m., June 17; Miami, 7.30 p.m., June 17.

Circuit 7

E. W. Jones, Carman, "Breeding, Care, and Management of Stock;" J. C. Smith, Cartwright, "Demonstration in Judging Stock;" meetings at Roland 2 p.m., June 10; McGregor, 2 p.m., June 14; Meadow Lee, 2 p.m., June 15; Woodlands, 2 p.m., June 16.

Circuit 8

Prof. F. G. Churchill, Agricultural college, "Alkali, Its Cause and Control;" R. A. Storey, Franklin, "Soil Cultivation;" meetings at Plumas, 8 p.m., June 15; Kelwood, 2 p.m., June 16; Kelwood, 8 p.m., June 16.

Circuit 9

W. H. Peters, B.S.A., "Breeding, Care, and Management of Stock;" A. Campbell, N.A., Hanlan, "Soil Cultivation;" meetings at Morris, 3 p.m., June 14; Emerson, four meetings under the auspices of this society, June 15 and 16.

Meetings not in Circuits

James Murray will speak on "The Growing of Meadow and Fodder Crops;" G. A. Todd, of Hillview, will discuss "The beautifying of Farm Homes;" at Oak Lake, 3 p.m., June 3.

J. C. Noble, of Brandon, will give an address on "Breeding, Care, and Management of Stock;" G. A. Todd will speak on "Beautifying Farm Houses;" at meetings in Reston district, 7.30 p.m., June 7, 2 p.m., June 8.

Prof. Bedford, of the Agricultural college, will speak on "Clean Farming and Advantages of Good Seed," at Morden, 3 p.m., June 10.

W. H. Peters will speak on "Breeding and Care of Live Stock;" I. J. Charlton,

B.S., assistant agricultural engineer at Agricultural college will discuss "Cement as Building Material," at Sanford, 2.30 p.m., June 14.

James Murray, Brandon, will speak on "Growing Meadow and Fodder Crops,"

at Virden Old Timers' Picnic, Virden, June 17.

Prof. Bedford will address the Hartney Agricultural Society on "Noxious Weeds," on the evening of their plowing match, June 22.

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I will send you a **Harman Special Alundum Farm Tool Grinder**, with eight Genuine Alundum Grinding Attachments, right to your farm for an absolutely **free trial** lasting ten days.

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And Alundum is the most wonderful abrasive in the world, even harder than the diamond. It is really manufactured precious stones, for it is made of the very same substances which go to make up the sapphire and ruby. Alundum is the most perfect grinding substance known. It is just as much harder than emery as emery is harder than chalk. A grinding wheel made entirely of pulverized South African Diamonds would not grind one bit better or faster than the genuine Alundum wheels which we furnish with this superb machine.

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The scientists at Yerkes observatory were greatly excited over the appearance of spectrum of light across the face of the sun at noon Thursday. The phenomenon is said to be due to the visit of the comet.

Roy McGillivray, George Grant, and four woodsmen were drowned in Lake Nepigon by the overturning of a canoe. A party has been sent out from Port Arthur to make an investigation.

David Ingersoll, conductor on a construction train on the National Transcontinental, was run over and killed 110 miles east of Winnipeg Thursday.

The conference between the employees and operators of the coal mines in Illinois resulted in a disagreement and seventy thousand miners will go on strike.

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Announcement



THE GUIDE is the only paper in Western Canada that is taking the part of the farmers in the live questions of the day. Thus it is the paper that is most vitally important to its readers. We hope that our readers will give us all the support in their power, and help us keep up the good work. To make a paper strong and prosperous we must have the support not only of the readers but also of the advertisers. We have told our readers before that the dollar, which is the subscription price, does not pay one sixth of the cost of producing The Guide. Every strong supporter of The Guide can help to make it a great paper by doing his business, as much as possible, through The Guide. If each farmer, who really believes that The Guide is his sincere friend, will do this, The Guide will soon be the strongest paper in Western Canada. Make The Guide not only your newspaper but your market place as well. All of our readers who are stock breeders or have anything to sell should advertise their business in The Guide. Let every reader of The Guide lend a hand to help his own paper.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg

Saskatchewan Crop Figures

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, through its statistical and crop reporting service, has completed its estimate of the acreage sown to wheat and oats in the province this year. The estimated increase in acreage sown to wheat is 557,000 acres or 13.6 per cent. This compares with an increase last year of 381,000 acre or 10.3 per cent.

The estimated acreage sown to oats shows a decrease of 137,000 acres or 6 per cent. In 1909 there was an increase of acreage sown to oats of 467,000 acres or 26.3 per cent. There is a widespread tendency this year to neglect oats in favor of flax, wheat and barley. This movement is almost entirely a reflection of the prices that have been obtainable for the various grains during the past six or eight months. Oats have been comparatively low in price, while the other grains named have commanded satisfactory prices. Other causes tending to a decrease of oats acreage are the early spring and the presence in many districts of large surplus supplies of oats of the crop of 1909.

Estimates of the acreage under barley and flax respectively are in course of preparation and will be published when the seeding of these grains is completed. It is expected that barley will show a slight and flax a very material increase in acreage.

Ninety-three per cent. of the wheat crop acreage, or 4,317,000 acres, was sown prior to May 1st this year. In 1909 only 62 per cent. was sown prior to May 10th.

Of the acreage sown to oats 45.5 per cent., or 956,000 acres, was sown prior to May 1st, 1910. In 1909 only 11 per cent. of the oats acreage was sown by May 10th.

One acre in every twenty of the area sown to wheat was sown in March. The acreage estimated to have been sown in March is 257,000 or 5.5 per cent. of the whole.

The dates upon which seeding of wheat and oats was general this year were April 12 and April 26 respectively. These compare with May 3 and May 11 respectively last year, and April 20, the average date by which wheat seeding has been general during the past twelve seasons.

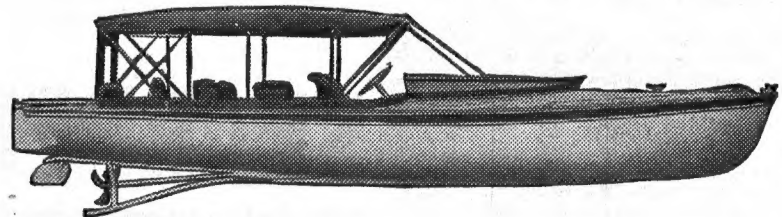
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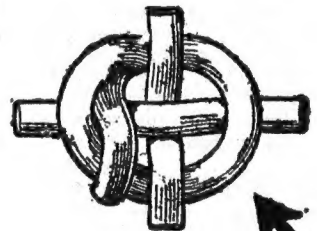
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News in Brief

The delay of the holding of the annual meeting of the Hudson Bay and Pacific railway company is said to be due to a dispute between the Canadian and English directors over the control of stock books.

Fourteen persons were killed and thirty injured at Canton, Ohio, when the boilers of the American Sheet and Tinplate company exploded. The plant of the concern was almost totally destroyed.

At the assizes of Fernie yesterday true bills were returned against Fred Varlow, formerly a provincial constable, and Mat Babcock in connection with the hold-up at Coal Creek.

Police Magistrate H. S. Holland, of Cobourg, Ont., met death in a burning house into which he had gone to ascertain if all the inmates had escaped.

A boy named Mahoney died from fright at Lindsay, Ont., when a snake wound itself around his legs.

One hundred persons were killed and as many more injured at Pinar del Rio in Cuba, when a ton and a half of dynamite exploded. The town was badly wrecked by the force of the explosion.

The Straits of Belle Isle are completely free of ice and the Atlantic liners can now take the northern shortcut. This is the earliest on record.

General Manager Chamberlain of the G. T. P., who has just returned from Prince Rupert, announces that the track will reach the Yellowhead by the end of the season.

The officers of the new Hundredth Grenadiers of Winnipeg have been gazetted at Ottawa. Col. H. N. Ruttan is the commanding officer. The order also contains a number of changes in western regiments.

Six stores and twenty-four homes were destroyed by fire at Carlton Place, Ontario, causing a loss of two hundred thousand dollars. No lives were lost and nobody was hurt.



Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

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MAY 25th, 1910

OUR GREAT OPPORTUNITY

The farmers' organizations in the three western provinces have placed themselves on record demanding certain most needed reforms in the way of federal legislation. These reforms have not yet been granted by the Dominion parliament. The farmers are still as determined as ever and public opinion is being turned every day in favor of the demands of the farmers. The intelligent public are coming to see that the farmers are not mere agitators, but that they are working in the interests of all good citizens. It takes time to win people to a cause, no matter how just that cause may be. The farmers' cause in the three prairie provinces, is worthy of the support of every honest man. The western provinces are some distance from Ottawa, and our western members in the federal parliament are not all thoroughly alive to the duty which they owe to the western farmers. True, a number of them have taken up the farmers' cause at Ottawa, but not enough of them.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, is to make a tour through the West in July. Under the present political system, and due largely to his own personality, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the ruler of Canada. His word is law in the cabinet, and in the Liberal party which is now in power. This is not as it should be, but nevertheless it is true; and we must accept conditions as we find them for the present. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has never studied Western conditions at first-hand since he became premier. He has relied on second-hand information, but now has determined to come and see for himself. If Sir Wilfrid is allowed to come and pass through the West without being most thoroughly informed of the opinion, desires and demands of the Western farmers, then the golden opportunity of the present decade will be lost. If the matter is taken up now, however, and Sir Wilfrid realizes that the Western farmers are determined to have certain reforms, he will give the matter his own personal and serious attention. Sir Wilfrid Laurier belongs to the old school of politicians and he is not a firm believer in government ownership, but he is nevertheless a politician. If the Western farmers are determined to have certain things and Sir Wilfrid is made aware of this by first-hand knowledge, then the farmers will get their demands. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier goes back to Ottawa after his Western tour convinced that the western farmers are in earnest

in their demand for government ownership of terminal elevators, for the abolition of the protective tariff, the real and immediate construction of the Hudson Bay railway, and for the establishment of a chilled meat industry under federal control for the three prairie provinces, then they will get them.

The premier is slated to reach Winnipeg early in July. The dates of his meetings have not all been arranged, but we expect that the exact itinerary will be announced shortly. When this information is obtained we believe that the right course to pursue, would be for the organized farmers to meet him at every point and present their case. If the directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association meet Sir Wilfrid and his party at Brandon, and present their demands on these four great questions, Sir Wilfrid will be impressed. If he passes along to Moose Jaw, and is there met by the directors of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, he will be more deeply impressed than ever, but if, when he reaches Calgary or Edmonton, he is met by the directors of the United Farmers' of Alberta and presented with the same demands he will not only be impressed, but he will be convinced that the Western farmers mean business. A strong delegation accompanying the directors would be still better.

In addition to these points, Sir Wilfrid will hold meetings at other smaller points throughout the West. We believe that the local farmers' associations at each one of these points should also meet Sir Wilfrid and present him with the same demands.

Some of our readers may be of the opinion that there are some other matters that should be included in the demands made on Sir Wilfrid. We do not think it will be wise to take up more than these four questions, namely: the tariff, the terminal elevators, the chilled meat industry, and the Hudson Bay road. If more questions are taken up of smaller importance, a great deal of strength will be lost. By concerted effort, much will be gained and the small questions can be taken up later. The government at Ottawa, of which Sir Wilfrid is the head and master, has not given the Western farmers a square deal on these four matters. There is now the opportunity to show the premier his duty. No one man should be ruler of Canada. The people who produce the wealth should be the rulers, and the farmers are that class. Western Canada is growing in importance every day, and the united demands of the Western farmers cannot be ignored by any government. Now is the time to strike when opportunity presents itself.

It will not do to regard this matter in a political light. If the farmers are going to regard everything politically, their own interests will be continually sacrificed. On the other hand, if the farmers as a whole pay no regard to politicians and political parties, but stand together and present a united front, they can carry everything before them. The farmers of Ontario are one with the farmers of the West in regard to the tariff and terminal elevators, and they will no doubt also lend their support on the other two questions. If the case is properly presented to Sir Wilfrid on his Western tour, a splendid start will be made and when the questions come up in the House of Commons again during the next session, as they surely will, Sir Wilfrid will be full of first-hand knowledge, and will be prepared to deal with them. He will not have to accept the statements of any private member or second-rate politician. In the fall, when the Canadian Council of Agriculture approaches the Dominion government, before the House of Commons is opened, they will still further impress upon the government the need of action in these matters, and will drive home the urgency of immediate attention. We believe that this plan of operation on the part of the farmers is the most reasonable and logical that can be worked out, and we earnestly hope that it will be taken up by the farmers all over the West.

We should be glad to have the views of our readers upon this plan and we believe that they will be favorable. We hope all our readers will keep in touch with Sir Wilfrid's movements so that as soon as the dates of his meetings are announced we will be prepared and be in readiness for him when he arrives. For the first time in fourteen years the Premier of Canada is coming into the West, and we must not let him go away from us without giving him some good advice.

* * *

"OBSERVER" AND HIS EMPLOYERS

In this issue of THE GUIDE we are publishing the inner history of those famous "Observer" letters which appeared in certain Winnipeg papers last fall. We recommend this story to our readers. It will show them to what lengths the elevator interests are willing to go in order to prevent the farmers from organizing and saving themselves from the extortions of the elevator companies. We do not know that there is anything illegal in the action the elevator men took in buying up the press in order to mould public opinion in their own favor. The fact that it may be within the law does not make it right. We regard this action on the part of the elevator men as one of the most contemptable plots that has ever been hatched in this country. The intention was undoubtedly to kill the Grain Growers' Grain Company, if possible, and also to prevent the agitation for government-owned elevators from amounting to anything. The scheme was a good one. We confess that it challenges our admiration. It was modelled along the lines of the schemes employed by the great public service corporations in the United States. In the Great Republic there are hundreds of papers that will publish anything if they receive money enough for it. These papers are bought up in various ways. For instance, we read of one case in which the corporation sent \$5,000 for a yearly subscription to a paper that could have been secured for \$1, the rest of the money being a legal bribe to the editor. The elevator men set out on a scheme that would have cost them in the neighborhood of \$15,000 to \$20,000 per year. Evidently they were willing to spend this amount for at least a couple of years. The fact that they were willing to spend this amount gives an indication of the immense profits that have been taken out of the farmers by certain sections of the grain trade. Unfortunately we are not in a position at the present time to give the names of all the contributors to this fund that was raised to smash the farmers' organization, but we hope to do so at some future time.

We do not believe that the farmers of Western Canada who have raised the grain and have made millionaires out of the elevator men by putting it through their hands, are at all satisfied with the system. The various methods which have been adopted to rob the farmers are certainly not pleasant to contemplate. However, the Grain Growers have been successful in proving that there is grafting in the terminal elevators and THE GUIDE has been successful in exposing the actions of the elevator men still further. We cannot help but wonder what might have happened if THE GUIDE had not been in existence as an independent paper, free from all corporations, and devoted to the interests of the farmers. One thing seems certain, that "Observer" would have had full swing and would have been able to have published his letters as long as the elevator men had money enough to pay for them. The mere fact of THE GUIDE being in existence and being able to expose the tactics of the elevator men prevented the successful termination of the famous plot. THE GUIDE takes no great merit to itself for handing out the truth in regard to the elevator men. It is, however, rather pleasing to be in a position to handle the truth without fear or favor. We are not publishing the name of "Observer" because we do not see anything in particular

to be gained by it and it is the elevator men in whom we are most interested, not "Observer." However, if the time comes when the truth is demanded we are in a position to publish "Observer's" real name and his photograph.

* * *

BREACH OF FAITH

The executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association have emphatically condemned the action of the Dominion government in connection with the construction of the Hudson Bay road. At a meeting held in Moose Jaw on May 17, they passed the following resolution:

"That while, in the face of the assurance of the Hon. G. R. Graham, minister of railways, given on the floor of parliament a short time ago, we, at our last executive meeting, felt it our duty to express confidence in the declarations of the federal government as to the speedy construction of the Hudson Bay railway, later developments in the form of totally inadequate appropriation for the carrying on of the work make it necessary for us on behalf of the many thousand members of our association to protest most vigorously against such a flagrant breach of faith in a matter so vitally affecting the welfare of the whole population of Western Canada, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Dominion authorities and the press."

This is the proper course to pursue, and if this is followed up it will show the Dominion government that they can no longer trifle with this great scheme and do nothing except on the eve of an election.

* * *

MR. CASTLE'S REPORT

We are publishing in this issue of THE GUIDE the official report on the investigation of the terminal elevators at Fort William as prepared by Mr. C. C. Castle, warehouse commissioner, and submitted to the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa. This report furnishes a most important document in connection with the grain trade of Western Canada. It proves conclusively that there is wholesale grafting going on in the terminal elevators and that the farmers of the West are being continually robbed of a goodly share of the value of the wheat they are growing. A careful study of Mr. Castle's report will explain to Western farmers how it is that Canadian wheat does not have a better reputation on the Liverpool market. The best grades of wheat are diluted in the terminal elevators and the Liverpool buyers do not see the choicest Canadian wheat in unadulterated form. It is evident that no system can be worked out which will give the Western Grain Grower a square deal unless the terminal elevators are taken entirely out of the hands of private parties. If the terminal elevators are taken over by the Dominion government and operated under a commission that will be free from political control there will then be an opportunity for the Western farmers to get a great deal nearer the real value of their grain. That system must come, just as sure as the sun shines. It may demand strenuous efforts on the part of Western farmers, but there is nothing that is any good that is not worth fighting for.

* * *

LAURIER AND PROTECTION

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, was the greatest champion of free trade on the continent before he became premier. The Dominion resounded with his oratory which condemned the Conservative party because of their high tariff. Here is what Sir Wilfrid said:

"The system of protection which is maintained by the Government, that is to say of levying tribute upon the people, not for the legitimate expenses of the Government, but for a private and privileged class, should be condemned without qualification. Let it be well understood that from this moment we have a distinct issue with the party in power. Their ideal is protection, ours is free trade.

Their immediate object is protection, ours is a tariff for revenue only. Upon this issue we engage the battle from this moment forward; and I ask you once more never to desist until we have freed this country from the incubus which has been weighing it down for fifteen long years."

Who benefits by the tariff? We will let Goldwin Smith explain. That grand old man is among the greatest of the world's students of economics and is also versed in Canadian politics. This is what he said in 1891:

"The upshot is that on the neck of the Canadian, as of the American Commonwealth, now rides an association of protected manufacturers making the community and all the great interests of the country tributary to their gains. Before a general election the Prime Minister calls these men together in the parlor of a Toronto Hotel, receives their contributions to his election fund, and pledges the commercial policy of the country."

The high tariff still exists despite Laurier's protestation in opposition, so there is good reason to believe that the graft described by Goldwin Smith still exists.

* * *

LAND VALUE TAXATION

The taxation of vacant land in Western Canada is now one of the live questions. Farmers are coming to realize that it is not fair to let the speculator off with the same tax that the farmer pays. The farmer is producing and is working hard in the interest of the country. The speculator is doing nothing to advance the country. More than half the profit produced by the farmer goes into the pockets of the speculator through increases in the value of the vacant land. If the vacant land were taxed double the rate on the land being farmed it would work untold benefits to the West. Nowhere is this need so apparent as in Western Canada. A heavy tax on vacant land would provide a vast increase in the funds available for the support of the rural schools. At the present time the rural schools of the West are not what they should be because there is not sufficient money available to make them so. But if the legislatures will allow the municipalities to put a heavier tax on the vacant land the situation will change very considerably. In practically every school district there is a great deal of land held out of use by the speculators and by railway companies. In some districts the majority of the land is held in this way. Thus many families are actually prevented from having any school at all. This is caused by so much land being entirely exempt from taxation. The land question is a most vital one in the West and it will never be settled properly unless the organized farmers take hold of it.

* * *

SNAPPING AND SNARLING

The Winnipeg Telegram and the Winnipeg Free Press are both out after THE GUIDE. The Telegram calls THE GUIDE all sorts of names and the Free Press holds us up for ridicule. We expected this, as both the great political parties by which the two papers are owned and controlled, will be glad to see the downfall of the farmers' organizations and the disappearance of an independent paper. The Telegram sometime ago, found us, "temperate in manner and moderate in tone." A little later on the Telegram decided that we were, "the organ of the Grain Growers' Grain Company," and also "cowardly." The last attack of the Telegram says that THE GUIDE is "now in the last ditch of grotesque absurdity." When THE GUIDE started an independent career, it expected condemnation from hidebound party papers and we are not disappointed. However, we will continue to "hew to the line and let the chips fall where they may" and if the party papers do not like the truth, then they are welcome to take whatever attitude towards us that pleases them best.

IT LOOKS STRANGE

We understand that the council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange is "investigating" the actions of the terminal elevator companies. It seems strange that the council should want to make any investigation when their own constitution shows them their duty so clearly.

The constitution says:

"Should any member of the association (or any business firm of which any member shall be a partner or any corporation which is organized by resolution of the council under the provisions of by-law of which corporation any member is one of the principal officers:

"Be guilty of any criminal act;

"Be convicted in any court of any crime;

"Such member shall be liable to be fined, censured, suspended or expelled from the association."

This is plain enough for any member of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange to understand. Some of their members, through the fining of the terminal elevators, came under the reading of this clause. What is the cause of the delay. Now is the time for the Grain Exchange to clear itself in the eyes of the country.

* * *

ELEVATOR COMMISSION IN SASKATCHEWAN

The Saskatchewan Elevator Commission is getting down to work in earnest, and is securing a great deal of valuable information from witnesses both from the elevator standpoint and from the farmers' side of the question. The Chairman of the Commission, Prof. Magill, is not as familiar with the elevator situation of the West as the other two members, but he no doubt will be before the Commission has finished its work. According to some of the evidence already taken, the elevator men will take the stand that the elevators in the West today are being operated legitimately and that the farmers are receiving a square deal. This does not agree with the attitude which the farmers take towards the same question, but the Commission will no doubt ascertain the true state of affairs. It was stated by one of the witnesses before the Commission that farm elevators will not pay at present rates if they are restricted to the storage of grain. There are a great many farmers' elevators in the West, and the Commission will hear evidence from a great many of them on this point. Evidence taken and information secured by the Saskatchewan Elevator Commission should furnish one of the most valuable volumes in the history of the farmers' movement in Canada.

* * *

The two co-operation bills were killed in the House of Commons. The chief excuse for killing them was that they would have helped the cause of the Canadian producers and consumers. It is pretty safe betting that if legislation in favor of the people is before the House, it will be killed. The people take a back seat when other interests are concerned.

* * *

Manitoba Elevator Commission has been appointed and will soon be down to work. Now, let them have a chance to secure the elevators before the people are asked to vote upon the elevator question.

* * *

If we get Sir Wilfrid in a proper frame of mind while he is in the West there should be something doing when the parliament opens in the fall.

* * *

Ambassador Bryce wants to retire from Washington. It will be a loss to Great Britain if the services of such a man are taken from the service.

* * *

"Observer" has ceased to observe. The elevator men must feel sore to part with so much good money without securing the desired result.

* * *

The shivering is now past. The comet did not hurt us after all.

The Grain Grower's Guide

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Vol. II

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25th, 1910

No. 43

Mr. Castle's Report

The following is a Copy of the Report of the Warehouse Commissioner regarding the Investigation of the Terminal Elevators. The Consolidated, Empire and Port Arthur Companies were Fined \$5,550. This is the Official Story of the Graft.

IN ORDER that the readers of THE GUIDE may have the official report of the investigation of the terminal elevators for reference it is here published in full as it was presented to the Department of Trade and Commerce by Mr. C. C. Castle, Warehouse Commissioner.

OFFICE OF THE WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONER

Winnipeg, Man., April 22, 1910.

F. C. T. O'Hara, Esq.,
Deputy Minister,
Dept. of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa.

INVESTIGATION RE TERMINAL ELEVATORS

REPORT

Sir,—

Information was supplied by the Inspection department that there were serious discrepancies in returns of terminal elevator companies' reports as compared with those of the Inspection Department covering the same periods.

On receipt of this information I went to Fort William with Mr. A. B. Hudson, agent here for the Department of Justice, and made more definite enquiries as to the matters. The managers of each of the elevators against whom discrepancies were alleged (viz., Canadian Pacific Railway, The Consolidated, The Empire and the Port Arthur Elevator Companies) were called in but no satisfactory explanation was given by them except in the case of the C.P.R., who immediately after seeing me had their records with those of the Inspection Department carefully checked over; the errors found were of a purely clerical nature so that all differences have been satisfactorily accounted for in this case. Mr. Frank E. Gibbs, Grain Inspector at Fort William, personally cross-checked his entries with those of the C.P.R. and certified to the correctness whereupon the matter was dropped.

Upon my return to Winnipeg, Mr. Inspector Gibbs at my request made a formal complaint in writing under oath to enable me to hold an investigation under the provisions of the Manitoba Grain Act.

The companies involved were The Consolidated Elevator Company, Limited, The Port Arthur Elevator Company, Limited, and the Empire Elevator Company, Limited.

The Consolidated Case

At the request of counsel for these companies the investigation was held at Winnipeg instead of at Fort William, and the Consolidated case was taken up first.

At the outset counsel for the company raised the objection that the Commissioner had no power to administer the oath, and as no provision is made for that in the Act witnesses were not sworn.

Mr. Gibbs gave evidence that in the weekly sworn return to the Commissioner for the week ended 26th November, 1909, the amount of 1 Northern wheat inspected out of that elevator exceeded the amount shown on the weekly return to the Warehouse Commissioner by 80,000 bushels. He also showed that a measurement had

been made of the grain in store in the elevator on the 12th of December last and such measurement indicated that the total quantity of 1 Northern wheat in store exceeded the amount shown by the weekly returns at that time by about 61,000 bushels.

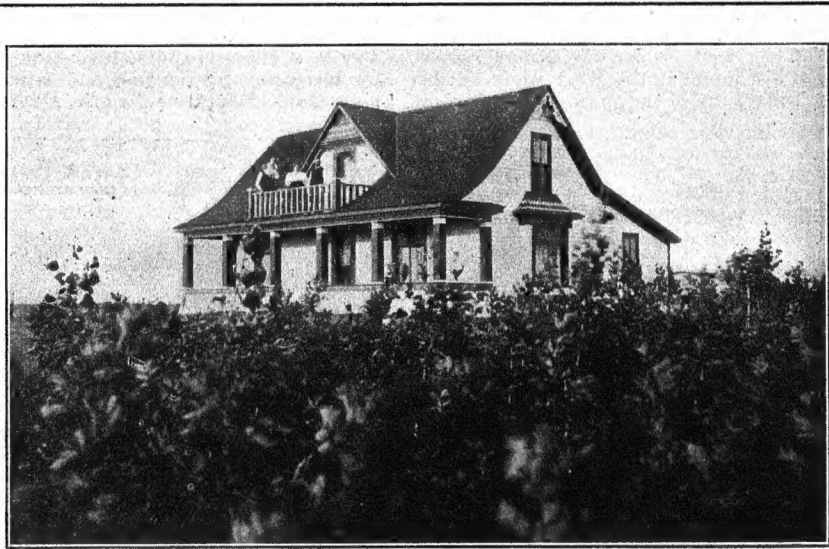
The company in defence called their manager (who had certified to the correctness of the weekly statements). He produced books and records of the company to show that the discrepancy complained of arose through an error on the part of the accountant who compiled the weekly statement. The accountant was also called and gave similar evidence. The books kept were of a somewhat primitive character and apparently in a negligent manner.

The result of correcting the Company's statement was to show for the week ended the 26th of November where was

(close of navigation) there were outstanding warehouse receipts to the extent of over 60,000 bushels of 1 Northern over the amount shown by the statements as being in store after the 80,000 bushels not included in the report for the 26th of November had been deducted.

Counsel for the Company then asked that he be allowed a further adjournment for the purpose of bringing the statement down to date. This was agreed to and subsequently a supplementary statement was handed in and the manager of the elevator recalled for the purpose of explaining same.

His explanation was that shipments made prior to the 12th of December were cancelled against receipts subsequent to that date and that in several instances wheat was loaned by him to the Lake Shippers' Association, which they subse-



Farm Home of J. W. Farrier, Granum, Alta.

an over-shipment of about 3,200 bushels of 1 Northern over and above the total receipts of that grade (including the amount brought forward at the weigh-up on the 27th August, 1908) apart from any outstanding warehouse storage receipts against that grade at that time. I then asked the manager of the elevator to compile me a statement showing the total receipts of 1 Northern inclusive of the amount carried forward from the 27th of August, 1909, to the 12th of December, 1909, with the dates of receipt of each car, car number, number of storage receipt issued against same, the net weight, the date of surrender of warehouse receipt and the name of the shipper. In order to get this report it was necessary to make an adjournment for a week. At the expiration of that time a statement was sent in certified to by Mr. Gibbs' accountant as correct.

Upon examination of this statement it appeared that at the 12th of December

quently made good by the surrender of the necessary paper.

Evidence was also offered that the measurement made under the Inspector's orders on the 12th of December was only approximate and that a mistake in the measurements might easily occur. They offered to have a weigh up made of the wheat in the elevator as soon as the stocks were sufficiently low to permit of this being done.

The Counsel for the company and its officers facilitated the enquiry by producing books and documents upon request.

In view of the explanation offered it did not seem that the evidence was sufficient to enable me to hold that the company had sent in an untrue statement for the purpose of hiding any manipulation of grades.

The Consolidated Elevator Company, Limited. It is true that in Mr. Gibbs' report there was an apparent shortage or discrepancy

of 2 Nor. amounting to ... 24,164. bus.
of 3 Nor. amounting to ... 38,051.50 "
or a combined total of ... 62,215.50 "

While the over-shipments

of 1 Northern were ... 61,307.50 "
which were made up as follows:—

Returned by elevator on

hand ... 155,076.30 bu

26th November, 1909, ship-

ment of 1 Northern not

reported ... 80,000. "

Total 1 Northern which

should have been on hand 75,076.30 "

On the other hand, according to Exhibit

"30" there were:

1 Northern outstanding

storage receipts at the 12th

of December amounting

to ... 158,882.50 bus.

Deducting the amount

should have been on hand 75,076.30 "

83,806.20 "

Deducting receipts of 1 Nor.

for the 11th and 12th

December ... 22,498.30 "

A difference of ... 61,307.50 "

Accounted in his evidence by the manager of the elevator through loans having been made to the Lake Shippers' Association.

According to Mr. Gibbs' evidence absolute reliance cannot be placed upon his figures showing the various stocks on hand by grade on the 12th December on account of the grain having been measured in the bins and not weighed. Mr. Gibbs also admitted that the measurement might work out showing an error of over 5 per cent. In addition to this it was established that no measurements had been taken of any grain in the bins under the shipping bins as it was impossible to get at them.

However, I did feel that the officers were grossly negligent in sending in this statement, and felt it my duty to lay an information before the police magistrate here for sending in an untrue statement. The matter came up before the Hon. T. Mayne Daly, P.M., here today, and he fined the company the sum of \$50.

According to the statement brought down by the company (Exhibit "31") showing the disposition of all 1 Northern wheat both received and shipped from the 27th of August to date it would appear that the total amount of 1 Northern shown by the company to be on hand is equal to the total outstanding 1 Northern warehouse storage receipts plus an error of 36 bushels and 10 pounds, which at the time of the investigation the company was unable to reconcile.

In view of the action taken by the magistrate and the explanation of the elevator company I consider that further action should be deferred until it is practicable to weigh up the elevator and ascertain to what extent (if any) mixing has been carried on. In the event, however, of it being ascertained by the weigh-up that mixing has been carried on I would recommend that the company's license be cancelled for twelve months.

The Empire Elevator Case

Information was supplied by the Inspection Department that there were serious discrepancies in the returns of the

Continued on Page 10

Grins and Growls

Making Public Opinion

How the Elevator Interests Attempted to Destroy the Farmers

Movement through the Medium of a Purchaseable Press

A GREAT deal is heard nowadays about the power of public opinion. Small men have become great and great men have become small all owing to its tremendous influence. This vast power, which can neither be measured nor controlled, is the power that makes, or mars, all great movements and men.

It has been commonly accepted for the past half-century that the great influence in moulding public opinion is the press. A man may naturally be inclined to believe or disbelieve certain things. But if he continually reads on this subject in his newspaper, he is very liable to fall into the line of thought which is most frequently and most ably presented to him. Political parties throughout the world realize the power of the press, and this explains why nearly every newspaper in Canada is owned and controlled by some politician. Various big public service corporations realize the advantage of having the press in their favor, and willing to present to their readers views favorable to them (the corporations). For this reason the corporations own and control as many papers as possible. They do not hesitate to buy or influence the press in every possible way.

From time to time THE GUIDE has published statements showing that in very many cases the freedom of the press is a joke and that the corporations are absolutely unscrupulous. The following story will prove that THE GUIDE has been right.

Don't Like Farmer's Company

Ever since the Grain Growers' Grain Company has been organized the various big grain companies owning elevators regarded the farmers' company with disfavor. The Elevator Combine had had its own free will for years, and had been able to impose on the farmers to a terrific extent. The Grain Growers' Association also incurred the displeasure of the Elevator Combine when the farmers began to agitate for government owned terminal and internal elevators. The farmers' case grew stronger all the time, and the Grain Growers' Grain Company began to be a great factor in the grain trade. The elevator men, or at least a number of them, decided that something must be done to offset the success of the farmers' cause. In studying the question, they came to the conclusion that the best method was by moulding public opinion through the purchaseable press. The result was the famous "OBSERVER" letters that were published in Winnipeg papers last fall.

The readers of THE GUIDE are all familiar with the famous "Observer" letters. It entailed considerable work to prepare those "Observer" letters, and the elevator men decided that they needed an expert. The elevator men were accustomed to making money out of the farmers, but writing letters and moulding public opinion was not quite

so easy for them. After some negotiations they secured the services of one of the ablest journalists in Winnipeg, a man who had been a farmer and later on, an editorial writer on one of the leading daily newspapers in Winnipeg. This gentleman, so far as THE GUIDE can understand, was to write letters to the press, that were to be signed by the leading elevator men. There was no blame attachable to the man who wrote the letters. The fact that an attempt was made to buy up the press was not the fault of the man who wrote the letters.

The Organizing Committee

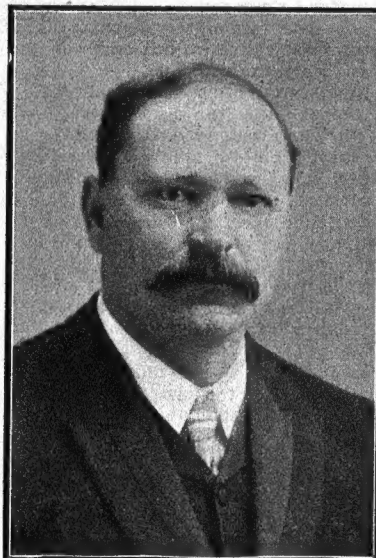
When it was decided to secure a press agent, to mould public opinion, a committee was organized among the elevator men to direct and supervise his work. THE GUIDE has not been able to ascertain whether or not the committee was appointed by the North West Grain Dealers' Association. But at any rate the man who acted as chairman was W. C. Leistikow, of the Imperial Elevator Company. The treasurer of the committee was R. T. Evans, of the British America Elevator Company. The other members of the committee were J. C. Gage, of the International Elevator Company; W. H. McWilliams, of the Canadian Elevator Company and Frank O. Fowler, secretary of the North West Grain Dealers' Association. Last October, after one or two "Observer" letters had been published, the elevator men secured their press agent. Mr. Leistikow, as chairman of the committee, made a contract with the press agent by which he was to pay him \$4,000 per year in equal instalments monthly. The duty of the press agent was to write letters and have them published in the various papers in Winnipeg and throughout the west. The elevator men figured that the publication of these would turn public opinion in their favor and against The Grain Growers' Grain Company. They did not want to see the Grain Growers' Grain Company secure the farmers' grain which had been going through their elevators for so many years. Neither did they want to see government ownership of internal and terminal elevators. The elevator men did not like the idea of signing their own names to the letters, so they decided that they should be signed "Observer." Thus the press agent acted in the capacity of "Observer."

Lived in Style

Mr. "Observer" opened an office in the Merchants Bank Building, No. 67, on Main Street, Winnipeg. He had his office well equipped. He engaged a stenographer and had a telephone installed. In the eyes of the public he was running the business of a financial agency and no person was supposed to know what

his real business was. He became a subscriber to The Grain Growers' GUIDE at once and read it most carefully every week. In fact, so near as THE GUIDE can learn, the copy of the Grain Growers' GUIDE that went to this office was carefully clipped and filed, and card indexed to the last degree.

After all preparations had been made, "Observer" got down to work. He wrote some letters and took them to the papers.



FRANK O. FOWLER
Secretary of the Northwest Grain Dealers Association

The Guide is informed that Mr. Fowler's famous pamphlet and also his letter to The Guide were written by "Observer."

They were published by five papers in Winnipeg, and the advertising bill was a pretty big one, running about \$150 per week. Everything was going swimmingly. The elevator men were happy and were smiling to themselves. They actually laughed when they thought how they were doing the farmer and creating public opinion in their (the elevator men's) favor. It was a good trick. In fact it was a big scheme. Success seemed in sight for the elevator men. They thought the days of the farmers' company were pretty nearly over.

The Independent Press

The only thing that the elevator men had not reckoned with was the power of the real independent press. The independent press was the Grain Growers' GUIDE. Mr. "Observer" did not bring any of his letters to The Grain Growers' GUIDE because he knew that there was one paper that could not be bought. THE

GUIDE was determined to tell the truth to the farmers and did so. The result was that the papers that accepted "Observer's" letters were afraid to accept any more. Those papers realized that they could not live off the farmers and then betray them. Thus THE GUIDE spoiled "Observer's" work. Then the elevator men ceased laughing. They saw that with all their money they could not fight against one single independent paper, The Grain Growers' GUIDE. The elevator men were still thinking hard, however, but they suddenly decided to discontinue their campaign. They decided to make no more efforts to create public opinion against government ownership of elevators. Previously they had been anxious that the farmers of Manitoba should not secure government owned elevators in the province.

But the farmers brought such pressure to bear upon the Manitoba Government and legislature that the Elevator Bill was enacted into law. Thus "Observer's" usefulness in moulding public opinion was ended so far as Manitoba was concerned. In Saskatchewan the farmers also forced the appointment of a commission of inquiry over whom "Observer" could wield no influence. Thus "Observer's" work was no longer needed by the elevator men for the entire west.

Evidently they decided that there was a better way to prevent government ownership of elevators than through the efforts of "Observer." They were not idle, but they called off "Observer."

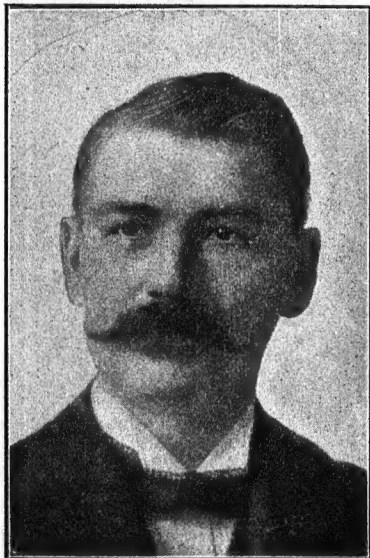
What other scheme did they adopt to assure themselves that there would be no government owned elevators in Manitoba? This is something which yet remains to be published and of which THE GUIDE is informed.

The Guide Spoiled Him

Thus through the efforts of THE GUIDE, Mr. Observer's work was brought to an end and the elevator men had nothing for him to do, but he still continued to draw his interesting salary. The elevator men continued paying out their good money according to the terms of the contract they had made with their press agent.

This situation continued until a few weeks ago. The elevator men then decided that they would like to get rid of their press agent as cheaply as possible and made him an offer of \$1,500 to tear up his contract. His term of service still had more than a year and a half to run, and there was over \$6,000 coming to him. The elevator men hoped by paying him \$1,500 cash to dispense with his services at once and tear up the contract. The newspaper man was too shrewd to accept any such proposition. With a hard and fast contract in his pocket by which he could draw a salary at the rate of \$4,000 a year for the next eighteen months, and do nothing, he could

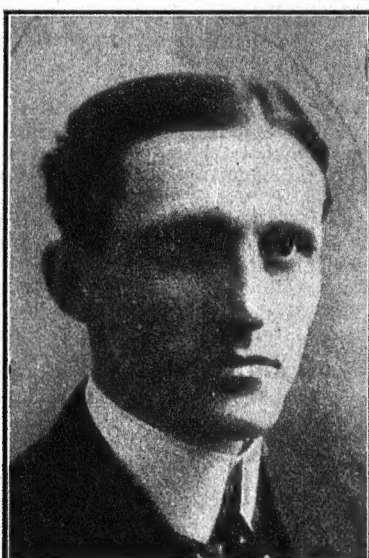
Continued on page 11



W. C. LEISTIKOW
of the Imperial Elevator Company



R. T. EVANS
of the British America Elevator Company



J. C. GAGE
of the International Elevator Company



W. H. MCWILLIAMS
of the Canadian Elevator Company

Two Northern
Deducting shipments from receipts,
there should have been on hand
291,742.20 bus.
12th December elevator
report shows 175,096. " "
Discrepancy, or shortage . 116,646.20 " "
Three Northern
Deducting shipments from receipts,
there should have been on hand
346,460.20 bus.
12th December elevator
report shows 166,255. " "
Discrepancy, or shortage . 180,205.20 " "
No. 4
Deducting shipments from receipts,
there should have been on hand
36,854.40 bus.

12th December elevator
report shows 31,886. " "
Discrepancy, or shortage . 4,968.40 " "
From the statements submitted by
Mr. Gibbs, it appears that there were
inspected out of this elevator during the
week ending December 12th, 106,999.50
bushels more than the total receipts sent
in to me; but this might be explained
by some shipments which had been
omitted from the elevator receipts by
mistake, and if so it would reduce the total
over-shipment of No. 1 to 370,000 bushels,
and if a fair allowance were made for
mistakes in the measurement it would be
found that the quantity over-shipped of
No. 1 would about balance the under-
shipment of 2 Northern and other grades.

Mr. Hudson informs me that the matter
was fully discussed before the magistrate,
the evidence taken before me being re-
ferred to, and the various statements
produced, and after a somewhat lengthy
argument the magistrate decided to impose
the fines above referred to.

Mr. Hudson advises me that a prosecu-
tion of the party making the statement
for perjury would probably be very diffi-
cult to sustain; that a prosecution for
the mixing of grades would also be a very
difficult one to sustain, and that a
magistrate might give the company the
benefit of the doubt unless an actual weigh-
up of the grain in the elevator had been
made. It would also have involved a
protracted and expensive contest.

In view of this I do not consider that
any action of this nature should be taken
at present, but that a weigh-up of the
elevator should be made as soon as it
can be done practically, and in the event
of it then being ascertained that there is
any serious discrepancy still existing in
the grades, the question of cancelling the
license should be considered. Mr. Hudson
advises me that in his opinion this is the
proper course—not only in this case but
also in Empire and Consolidated Elevator
Companies' cases.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) CHAS. C. CASTLE,
Warehouse Commissioner.

Making Public Opinion

Continued from page 9

not see any good reason why he should
accept \$1,500 to quit. He told the eleva-
tor men how he felt and offered to settle
with them for a larger lump sum. This
the elevator men refused to do so the
newspaper man simply said, "Well, I
will wait and draw my salary every month
according to contract." This would
mean that every month the elevator men
would have to dig out of their treasury
\$333 1-3, and give it to "Observer."
Naturally the elevator men were very
sore but they could not refuse to pay the
salary. If they did refuse, and "Observer"
sued for his salary, then this whole situa-
tion would be aired in the courts and the
public would become wise.

Elevator Men Squealed

This is how the situation stood early
this month. The readers of THE GUIDE
will wonder how THE GUIDE got hold of
this information. This is something that
is purely private. THE GUIDE ascer-
tained last fall that the elevator men had
a press agent at work. Every effort was
then made by THE GUIDE to find out who
this press agent was, and how he was
working. It required a great deal of
time on the part of THE GUIDE and its
staff to trail down the man who was
writing the "Observer" letters and also
to ascertain his relation to the Elevator
Combine. The complete information was
not secured until a short time ago. The
editor of THE GUIDE then called up

"Observer" by telephone and asked him
to come into THE GUIDE office. "Ob-
server" came and was told that THE
GUIDE was in complete possession of all
the facts of the case. The story was all
ready for publication in the GUIDE office,
giving "Observer's" real name for the
benefit of the readers of THE GUIDE.
The story as already written in THE
GUIDE office was shown to "Observer,"
and he did not deny the truth of all the
statements published in the story. As
no useful purpose can be served by giving
the gentleman's name, it is not published
herewith. However, this story is true,
and if it is necessary to do so THE GUIDE
can publish the name and photograph
of "Observer" as the latter is now in
the desk of the editor.

What Might Have Been

This is the end of what is probably
the most interesting story ever published
in any paper in Canada that is read by
farmers. It is published with the view
of giving the farmers the truth. It is
also most fitting at the present time that
the readers of THE GUIDE should compare
the attitude of THE GUIDE with the attitude
of those other papers that pretend to be
friends of the farmer. Every one of these
papers must have known that the elevator
men had a press agent. They could
have refused to accept the advertising
and could have published the truth to their
readers. But they chose not to do so.
There was a conspiracy of silence and
no paper in Winnipeg that accepted
these articles was willing to publish the
facts, and it has been only after strenuous
efforts on the part of THE GUIDE that
the truth has finally come to light. The
farmers of Western Canada appreciate
the truth.

♦ ♦ ♦

A MODERN NOAH'S DIFFICULTY By Alex. Brown, Glenora, Man.

Had Noah lived in modern times, the
story of the flood

Would be a narrative commencing so—
A man would build an ark to save a sample
of the good

To live on earth when all the flood
should go.

He went to Mr. Combine who lived upon
a hill,

And owned the largest lumber yard on
earth;

He showed the plans, then asked him,
"Will you kindly fill the bill

I'll pay at cost what'er the wood is
worth."

This was the ready answer, "You are a
simple elf,

You're living in a rustic home no doubt:
We've bought up all the forests so you
cannot help yourself,

You pay our price or you must do with-
out.

Our methods are a secret, but I don't
mind telling you—

Of rough sawn timber as the ark would
be)

We figure up the cost, and then we mul-
tiply by two;

On higher grades we always use a three.
Our timber is well seasoned and it could
not be much drier,

The profits now are soaring in the air,
But if the flood you speak of comes, then
lumber will go higher

And what the people say, I do not care.
The folks I'd give a dime to save, I've not
encountered yet,

For all you make by it you need not try,
Just get a little life boat with a roof to
shed the wet

And let the rest go somewhere, where
'tis dry.

♦ ♦ ♦

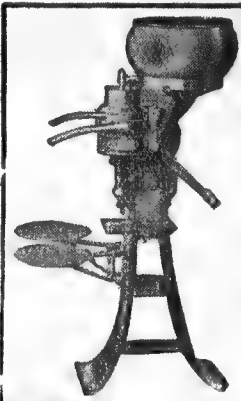
While passing by an old-fashioned inn
the tourists were attracted by an ancient
bag-piper, who was tooting atrocious
sounds through an instrument that was
both dilapidated and squeaky. "Great
Jericho, Sandy!" exclaimed one in des-
peration. "Why don't you have your
bagpipes repaired?" And the old man
ceased playing and looked up in astonish-
ment. "Havers, Mon, ye dinna under-
stand. If ma bagpipes wor in good
tune the inn mon winna gie ma two shil-
lings to move on."

♦ ♦ ♦

Thomas Canby, arrested on suspicion
of murdering two policemen at Montreal,
has confessed. He claims the constables
were killed by the accidental discharge
of the revolver he was carrying.

♦ ♦ ♦

A militia order has been issued at
Ottawa providing for the holding of an
infantry school of instruction at Brandon.



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cleans so that washing is unnecessary and restores the leather
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not sell Harness Life order direct. Price \$2.00 per gal. F.O.B. Winnipeg.

Dept. A
Carbon Oil Works Ltd., Winnipeg

Denmark has a Farmer Ministry

DENMARK is a farmer state. It has a farmer parliament, a farmer ministry, a farmer point of view. Its legislation is that of the farmer too. Most countries are ruled by a class. It may be landed aristocracy, it may be by commercial oligarchy. And most people accept the rule of a class as a most natural thing in the world. In Denmark the people really rule, and they rule in the interests of a larger percentage of the people than in any country I know, unless it be in Switzerland. The Danish peasant is the direct antithesis of the English peasant, who wants to be ruled by a lord. The peasant in Denmark wants to be ruled by a peasant like himself. Nor does he intrust his government to members from the cities, to the lawyers, or to the large landowners. Denmark is suspicious of Copenhagen, its largest city. Denmark distrusts the lawyer, and the landed aristocracy is only permitted to protest.

The Danish People

Denmark is nearly twice the size of Massachusetts. It has about the same population 2,500,000. The Danes are pure Teutons and Protestants. But they are light-hearted, cafe-loving, and in no sense intolerant or Puritanical in their religion, which is state Lutheran. They are among the most universally educated people in the world. There is practically no illiteracy here. And there is but little poverty. There were thousands of men out of employment in Copenhagen during the recent hard times, but there are no slums such as we have, and little apparent misery. Wages are relatively high, and the standard of living is much above that of most sections of Europe. There is not that degraded condition which one sees in England, Belgium, or even in Germany.

The Cause of Well-Being

One would not expect this. For Denmark is a rather unfertile spur of northern Europe. The land is far from rich, the climate is not of the best, and the winters are very long. But the Danish peasant owns his land. Denmark is a country of peasant proprietors. This is the economic framework of his civilization. The traditions of the country are those of home-owners. The land of England, Prussia, Russia, and Belgium is still in the hands of feudal overlords. It is worked by tenants or by hired labor. But the Danish peasant is his own landlord, and he has made use of the government to promote the acquisition of land by the people.

Peasant Proprietorship

There is very little tenancy in Denmark. Over 89 per cent. of the farmers own their

farms. They work their own holdings. Only 11 per cent. are tenants. In America the percentage of farm ownership is very much less. In 1900 only 64.7 per cent. of our farmers owned their farms. More than one-third were already tenants. And ownership in Denmark is widely distributed. According to the latest published statistics, the land is divided as follows:

Size of farms.	No. farms	Total no. acres in class.
Less than 1½ acres	68,000	25,000
From 1½ to 13½ acres	65,000	450,000
From 13½ to 40 acres	46,000	1,150,000
From 40 to 150 acres	61,000	5,900,000
From 150 to 650 acres	8,000	2,100,000

The total number of farms is 250,000, with a cultivated area of over ten million acres. The very large farms are survivals of the old feudal estates. They comprise about one-tenth of the total agricultural area. These estates are not worked on the tenant basis, but by hired labor, which, by reason of the ease with which the peasants secure land, is difficult to obtain. In consequence the landlords import foreign laborers from Poland, who work on the estates during the summer months and return home during the winter.

There are three things which make Denmark unique: The first is the system of peasant ownership; the second is the co-operative movement, which is well-nigh universal; and the third is the political supremacy of the peasant class in politics. The second and third causes are, however, due to the first. For home ownership lies at the root of the Dane's success.

The Secret of His Success

The Dane is the best farmer in the world. The secret of his success is intensive cultivation. The land is minutely divided, the average size of the farms of the first five classes, which comprise nine-tenths of the land, being thirty-nine acres. A man on four acres, the Hussman, will make a decent living for himself and for his family. He will have three or four cows, and possibly fifteen pigs. He will produce his own vegetables and some eggs and poultry.

The hundred thousand peasants, with farms ranging from 1½ to 150 acres, who own seven-tenths of the land, live very much better. They work their farms partly with hired labor, are well educated, and devote a lot of time to politics and the co-operative workings with which they are concerned. They are the ruling class in the State, and are as wise as the traditional Jew and as canny as the Scot. They control the politics

of their district and are ascendant in parliament as well. They know all about the most technical agriculture, are familiar with prices, are rather skilled mechanics and good chemists. They are saturated with a knowledge of agriculture, and are not consumed with the ambition to be rich or to acquire more land. Their only ambition is to be good farmers. They take an active and constant interest in the thousand of co-operative societies in the various savings and credit institutions, and are familiar with all of the laws which bear upon their business.

Denmark a Market Garden

The Dane has made his land a dairy farm. Denmark is cultivated like a market garden. The chief products are butter, eggs, poultry, bacon and fine stock. A generation ago, like the farmers of England, the Dane was threatened with extinction by the wheat fields of America, Russia and the Argentine Republic. But he did not throw up his hands as did the English landowner, and convert his land into pasture fields. Neither did he go to parliament, as did the great estate owners of Germany, and demand a protective tariff. The Danish peasant is self-reliant. And he is a convinced free-trader. He looked about for other markets. He found that England was buying her butter, eggs and bacon from Ireland. He sent a commission to that country to find out how Ireland produced these things. Then parliament and the people set to work to convert Denmark into a market garden. That was only a quarter of a century ago. Soon the Danes were producing better bacon, better butter, better eggs than the Irish. Within the last four years no less than four special commissions have been to Denmark from Ireland and Scotland to find out how it is done. For the Danes have captured the English market. And they have done it by improving upon Irish methods.

Denmark is now exporting to Germany, to England, to South America, and even to the Philippines. Here are the statistics of the export business. They are in round numbers. Except for the year 1908, the average for a five-year period is given:

	AV. EXPORTS 1875-79	AVERAGE 1895-99	EXPORTS FOR 1908
Horses	\$1,750,000	\$2,909,000	\$3,000,000
Cattle	5,250,000	3,000,000	7,000,000
Bacon and lard	750,000	12,000,000	26,500,070
Butter	6,500,000	30,000,000	45,700,000
Eggs	250,000	3,000,000	6,600,000
Total	\$14,500,000	\$50,909,000	\$88,850,000

How has this been accomplished? By making agriculture a business of the most technical kind. The Danish farmer is an expert. He is also a student.

He is aided in this in countless ways by the state. The state is always at his service. Commissions are sent abroad to study foreign markets and foreign methods. Stock is bred from the best studs and bulls. Chickens are selected for their qualities as egg producers. Soil is studied, and the latest agricultural and dairy implements are bought, either

co-operatively or by groups of men in the same village.

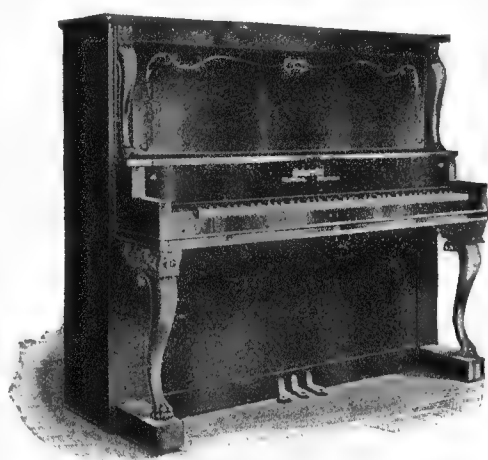
The Co-operative Movement

The other great factor is co-operation. The Danish farmer gets all that he produces—absolutely all. The state owns the railway and protects the farmer from exploitation. And he himself performs all the processes of production, distribution and exchange. He has eliminated one middleman after another until he is almost as self-contained as was his ancestor of three hundred years ago, whose only knowledge of the outside world was gained at the local village fair, where he went to barter his goods. The co-operative movement began with dairying. Up to about 1880 each farmer made his own butter. It was very costly and there was no uniformity in the product. About this time a new device was invented for butter-making. A number of farmers got together and purchased one of the machines. Its success was immediate. Other villages followed. Today there are 1,087 co-operative dairies, with a membership of 158,000 farmers. There are also 200 other private dairies. Nearly 95 per cent. of the farmers are members of the co-operative dairies, which ship nearly one million dollars' worth of butter a week to England. Then the farmers began to use skim milk for feeding their hogs. The bacon business became a by-product. They organized co-operative slaughter houses, which are located in districts. There are now 34 of these co-operative abattoirs, with a membership of 90,000 and an annual business of 1,100,000 hogs.

The Danish Co-operative Egg Export society was the next organization. It was organized in 1895. It has now 57,000 members. The eggs are collected and stamped each day in a local circle. Then they are sent to larger circles for export. In 1908 the export egg business amounted to \$6,600,000. Danish eggs bring fancy prices, for they are always fresh. They are better packed than the others, and are carefully graded. By these means the Dane has more than doubled the price which he receives for his butter. He saves the profits which formerly went to the jobber. The same is true of bacon and eggs.

Some years ago there was formed in London a trust to control the bacon industry. It fixed the price to the farmer and the price to the consumer as well. This spelled disaster to the Danish farmer. But he met this danger as he had his former difficulties, by co-operation. He formed a selling agency of his own. The Danish Bacon Company of London not only destroyed the trust, it insured to the Danish farmer a secure market for his produce. Thus the farmer gets all that his labor produces. He is not dispossessed by warehousemen, by railway or other monopoly charges. He gets the full value of his product in dividends at the end of the year, the profits refunded to him being measured by the amount of his output.

Continued on page 26



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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Each correspondent should remember that there are hundreds who wish to discuss a problem or offer suggestions. We cannot publish all the immense number of letters received and ask that each correspondent will keep his letter as short as possible. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide. The aim is to make this department of great value to readers and no letters not of public interest will be published.

THE TARIFF NOT ALL

Editor, GUIDE:—Your invitation to discuss the tariff question shows courage for an editor. The communication by Mr. Kirkham calls for some comment. I do not see that the removal of the tariff would end the evils of the combine, the trust and the speculator. The present capitalist system has evolved for itself these economical evils, and exploits the tariff and tariff ideas more completely by means of trusts and combines than can be accomplished by the small private companies as is so well shown in the article from the Toronto Sun on "Over Capitalization and the Tariff" which appeared in THE GUIDE.

These evils are inherent in capitalism and, should we abolish tariffs, it would simply evolve within itself some other, or utilize other existing means of more perfectly exploiting in subtle ways the producers of wealth. The trusts would probably become more extensive and, while obeying the letter of free trade, would circumvent and debauch its spirit. If, in seeking to make the garden produce more fruit for the worker, we find that the government fence erected to protect it is peculiarly adapted to the growth of a, noxious climbing creeper, infested with and sheltering all kinds of fruit-eating parasites, let us not make the mistake that cutting down the fence will kill the creeper and give full relief; or, even, that cutting down the creeper will make the gardening successful. These may give temporary relief, but the noxious economical root of capitalism, with its power to produce and grow varied forms of parasite-sheltering plant life, suited to the condition of the garden, needs getting rid of absolutely; for the personal fruit gathering of the worker is reduced to a minimum by its effects.

Therefore, while the abolition of the tariff may afford a temporary respite from some of the evils of national economic life, and, maybe, a necessary preliminary to the uprooting of the essential evil, let us not mistake an effect for a cause, like the men who thought that as night followed day, day was the cause of night.

However, there is a consolation to be derived from the successful form of combines and trusts even while deploring the purpose and effects of their activities. If such combinations can economically manage such vast manufacturing and distributing agencies, why not turn all the making and distributing activities into one great combined government trust? And so, by the plainest and simplest of methods, destroy forever the noxious life of capitalism as displayed in its trusts, combines, mergers, speculators and grafters.

Then, and then only, will the possibility of some successful method being found to render unto each worker the fruits of his toil come into the view of practical politics. By all means let us have palliatives, but let us keep the real remedy in view, which, having attained, gives us a standpoint from which a more unbiased and clearer view of the national need for free trade or protection can be seen.

W. STOKES.

Waseca, Sask.

CLASS LEGISLATION

Editor GUIDE:—You invite articles from readers on the tariff, and here is one: The tariff is a tax and nothing more and nothing less. The federal government collects its taxes or revenue by a tariff or tax on imports, goods brought from other countries into Canada. The goods

are imprisoned at the custom house, which is located in a port of entry, and the owner must pay a percentage of their invoice price, before they are let out of this prison. The wholesaler pays this tariff first, then the retailer pays him, and the consumer pays it when he buys the article from his local merchant. So in the last analysis it is the consumer who pays. This method is called indirect taxation, because the government does not get it directly from the man who pays it. The consumer who pays, hands the tax to his local merchant, who then passes it on to his wholesaler, and who then passes it on to the government. If the government were to station an officer at the door of every store, and have this officer collect the taxes, directly from the people as they came out with their arms full of goods, at, say twenty-five cents on every dollar's worth, then there would be bloody uprisings of the people everywhere. They wouldn't stand it for a week. But the government does it indirectly, so that people pay one hundred million dollars taxes a year with-

exempt or free from taxation. They would not stand to let the government tax their peculiar property; the work people must pay all.

The power to tax is the power to destroy one class to build up and enrich other classes, and the government understand the game and how to play it, but do the masses of taxed to death people understand it? If they did there would be a revolution within thirty days.

J. M. BOLTON.

Belhampton, Man.

THE BENEFIT OF THE TARIFF

Editor GUIDE:—You ask for opinions on the tariff, so here is mine: The tariff as a lever used by the manufacturing companies to extract money from the pockets of the workers (consumers) is an overwhelming success. Take coffee for instance. The cost of raising and putting coffee on the market is about nine cents per pound, yet by the time it reaches the consumer it is divided into about 10 different grades and sold at prices ranging from 15 cents per pound to 50 cents per pound; but it is useless to attempt to make a drinkable beverage out of coffee purchased at less than 30 or 35 cents per pound. Now, if coffee raisers can put coffee on the market at 9 cents, why should we pay 30 to 50 cents for it? Will some high tariff man please answer?

Take wool. Why is it almost if not absolutely impossible to buy woollen goods, such as underwear, etc., etc.? Simply this—the tariff on wool unwashed is 11 cents per pound; washed once, 22 cents per pound; rewashed and thoroughly cleaned, 33 cents per pound. This practically prohibits imports of wool, hence our woollen mill bandits use what wool they wish, to putting sometimes as high as two per cent. wool in the cloth and sell it for an all wool piece of goods. Who is the loser? Why, the consumer, no one else, and he is not only the loser,

MR. HOPKINS' VIEWS

Editor GUIDE:—I am not much given to passing bouquets around, and I am free to admit that I had my doubts when you started your weekly edition, that you would not be able to keep up the interest every week. But I am free to admit now that I was quite wrong, for I believe each number is an improvement on its predecessor. What the farmer wants, during the busy season, is the agricultural news condensed. Something they can read quickly and digest or think about out in the field. We will take the little gems now, the longer and deeper articles when we have more leisure. With best wishes.

E. N. HOPKINS.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

[Note.—We are very glad to publish the above letter from the Honorary President (for life) of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Many others of our readers had the same fears but now all agree that we are "producing the goods."—Ed.]

out knowing it. It is a plan that gets the most feathers out of the geese and causes the least squawking.

Go into any store and you see goods from all countries in the world. Buy a dollar's worth of them, and you pay out from 35 cents to 40 cents in taxes. That is the tariff in a nutshell. Farmers are the very heaviest buyers, therefore, they are taxed enormously heavy. The doctors and dentists have their instruments on the free list; they are too poor to pay any taxes, but instruments used by farmers in cultivating the soil are taxed from 35 to 40 per cent. in taxes. But in order to encourage farmers to breed jackasses the government has jackasses on the free list.

Sometimes this tax is paid directly by the consumer. A fond mother in England sends her boy in Canada a parcel of drygoods, and the boy must pay from two to five dollars taxes to get them out of the custom prison house. That is how he feels it, but if he bought them out of the store, then he would pay without knowing it. So, "what the eye doesn't see the heart doesn't grieve."

I know one farmer that traded a farm and took a gasoline engine in North Dakota as part payment. He paid directly to the government \$125 taxes on it. That made him feel sore. Again this way of collecting taxes puts the burden on the backs of the working people, and exempts the rich. The rich own bonds, stocks, title deeds, railway franchises, bank charters, town sites, large areas of vacant land, special privileges, etc., and these grow in value and give their owners an income without working at the expense of the people, but these are

but by being thus forced to clothe his body with inferior garments his health is undermined. Think of the millions of people, adults and children, who are shivering in garments which they purchased for all wool, paid the price of an all wool garment, yet it has perhaps less than ten per cent. of wool in it. Now, if I say the tariff is a crime some loyal (?) politician will say I'm a sorehead, and that I know not whereof I speak; but let me repeat it, sirs, the tariff is legalized criminality. The wool tariff alone annually sends thousands of innocent people to their graves. And why? Simply to keep up the pockets of the already filled millionaire worsted goods manufacturers. Take rubber boots, furniture, etc.: The tariff is assessed by the pound on the gross weight of these articles simply because there is a thread of wool in the lining of the boots and in the cushion of the chair. Is this criminal? If not, what is it?

Take machinery. The sworn statement of a harvester company when the railroad company wrecked a car of binders was that the total cost of those binders, loaded ready for shipment, was \$54 apiece. Yet we farmers can't buy one for less than \$180 to \$190 and \$195. Now, who gets that \$136? Two and one-half times the total cost of the binder added extracted from the farmer. Did some one say tariff had anything to do with it? Yes, I did. Would like to write twenty pages, but perhaps this is too much, so you won't have room for it.

H. G. AHERN.

Claresholm, Alta.

SPEAK UP

The farmers of the West are giving their views on the tariff very plainly in THE GUIDE. It is noticeable that none of them favor the protective system now in force. Are there no friends of high tariff? Now is the time for them to come to the front, for evidently there are plenty of our readers to answer them.—Editor GUIDE.

THE RIGHT IDEA

Editor GUIDE:—In view of the approaching visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party to the west this summer, would it not be a good idea to arrange for meeting his party at different central points, such as Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, etc., by a delegation of Grain Growers? We have seen how the different organized bodies, as the lumbermen, manufacturers and others let no opportunity pass to impress their views into the powers that be. Their visit at the present time will furnish the farmers a splendid opportunity to press their claims for Dominion control of the terminal elevators, the construction of the Hudson Bay railway and a stricter enforcement of the laws as applying to combines. Do not scatter your energies on too many subjects. Select a few important ones and press them home. By all means be unanimous and your demands will be effective. Remember the retailers' delegation to Ottawa, and the result. Could not the Grain Growers send forward a delegation of five hundred, say at each of these central points to impress on Sir Wilfrid Laurier that at last the farmers are awake. Have your delegation of picked men who will stick to their guns and mean business. Remember the parable of the bundle of sticks. Singly they were broken without trouble, but joined together were unbreakable.

OLIVER KING

Wawanesa.

WHAT IS STEALING.

Editor GUIDE:—The May 4th issue of THE GUIDE gave me the first information of the conviction and fining of the three terminal elevator companies. Our press in general seems to be singularly silent on this subject. The one thing that struck me most forcibly in the story THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE told, was the fact that while the elevators stole somewhere around \$50,000, they were let off by paying \$5,550. The article in THE GUIDE says, they obtained the money illegitimately by manipulation, but I prefer the plain term stealing. If I or one of my brother farmers shipped a car of premium wheat, they stole \$5 of our money just as surely as though they had sandbagged us on the public highway and took it from our pockets. But that is not the worst side of it. The very fact that under our laws in Canada, stealing is a profitable business and is penalized only by a fine, should make every citizen pause and ponder.

They made \$44,450 clear profit after paying the fine less the cost of the case, and as we know our friends in the grain business have consciences that would not even sizzle in a frying pan, we have every reason to believe that they will try it again. Why should they not? What is to hinder them? Mr. Hudson and Mr. Castle stated that they had given them a good scare. Well, I don't think those gentlemen are very easily scared out of a good thing, and it was a good thing after they paid the fine, they had eight times the fine stowed away safely in their jeans.

It is about time the public was waking up and asking themselves the question "What is a thief?" If a man steals a loaf of bread and convicted he is hauled to the cells, but if he steals a million loaves, he pays a paltry fine and keeps the bread. Why? Because, as a people, we have failed to realize that the same principle applies to a company, corporation, or trust, who wrongfully take possession of what is not their own, as applying to the tramp on the road who takes what is not his. If there is anything lacking in our criminal code that prevents us from sending the big thieves behind the bars, to pay the penalty of their misdeeds, the same as the little thief, then I think it is high time we had our criminal code amended.

H. V. GLENDENNING.

MR. LANGLEY'S EXPLANATION

Editor GUIDE:—In your issue of the 4th inst., Mr. E. Jacob, of Saltcoats, remarks upon sundry resolutions passed by the Prince Albert Convention, among which he names one proposed by myself re railways. I should like the readers of THE GUIDE to know that the resolution I moved was not my own, but was framed up in this way: A number of resolutions were sent to the secretary on this subject and instead of selecting one as the most acceptable and asking the author to move it, they compounded one to give as nearly as possible the general sense, and attached the name of some one to move it. In this case I was the victim. The noticeable impatience of the convention was the reason I did not ask to have the resolution altered. The resolution I sent to the secretary said nothing about railway competition or about railway charters. It dealt with two simple matters: First, the help the provincial government is giving to railway building—that help being very limited in extent—and, secondly, the well known fact that many settlers are cultivating land and find their nearest railway point is 30 to 45 miles away from them, and these things being so, the government assistance should not be given to help build roads where there is already one or even two lines, but should be given to help to get railways into those districts where at present they have no railways at all. Perhaps this explanation will prevent your readers rushing into print to criticise matters upon which they are only half informed, and then solemnly formulating truisms upon which all thinking men are agreed.

GEO. LANGLEY.

Maymont.

♦ ♦ ♦ THE TERMINAL GRAFT

Editor GUIDE:—Although only recently a subscriber to your valuable paper—THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE—I feel as if I cannot help expressing my appreciation of your paper and the policy therein set forth. The prominence which you give to the scandal of graft in the terminal elevators is worthy of your paper, and I hope that in the future issues you will give us all the available information in connection with this huge swindle.

The thanks of the farming community are due Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Castle for their prompt action in this matter; but there is a shadow over their proceedings which does not savor highly of justice. I refer to the attempt to keep this matter from the public.

That such manipulation could possibly be going on under the eye of so many government officials is certainly not very creditable to the integrity of the staff. In connection with this matter it is important to note the discussion which took place at the agricultural societies' Convention, Regina, in January last, having reference to the growing of the earlier varieties of wheat in Northwestern Saskatchewan. Some of the speakers, among whom were superintendents of experimental farms, deplored the fact that in the estimation of the British miller the quality of Canadian wheat had greatly deteriorated within the past fifteen years, and they attributed this decline in quality to the increased acreage sown to early varieties of wheat in the northern parts of the provinces. To a certain extent there may be some truth in this contention, but I think, now, that this huge graft scheme has been revealed, the Saskatchewan farmer will put the blame where it rightly belongs—on the manipulation practiced at the terminal elevators. If the British miller has been paying No. 1 Northern prices for wheat passed Winnipeg as Nos. 2 and 3 Northern, this puts another complexion on the deterioration scare.

Wishing you every success in your noble work.

Foam Lake, Sask. D. MACRAE.

♦ ♦ ♦ WE HOPE SO TOO

Editor GUIDE:—You will please find herewith \$1.00 to make my standing good for another year on the subscription list for THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, which I am getting more interested in the longer I read it. It is just the kind of make up of a paper that all the farmers and men of any vocation should read. My best wishes go with your paper and I trust your subscription list more than doubles itself within the next six months.

Canora, Man. J. D. LAGESON.

Cuts Cleaner—Turns Soil Over Better

In the design, the style and the get up of this Disk, the parts are all in the right proportion. As a result it has wonderful capacity.

'The "Bissell" Harrow goes down deep and stays there, without the need of pressure springs. It cuts even, clean, turns the soil over, and pulverizes it better than any other Harrow made.

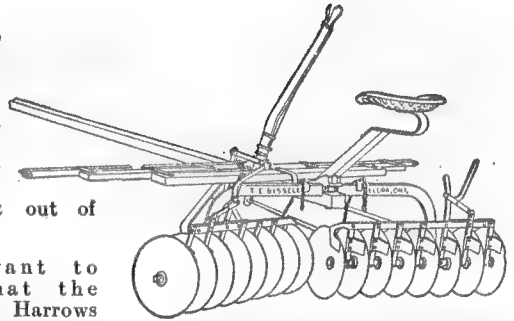
The Frame is evenly balanced, lessening the weight on the horses' necks. This gives the "Bissell" lighter draught and makes it easy running and easy to handle.

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The "Bissell" The Bissell Co. Ltd., Elora, Ont.

POLITICAL TARIFFS

Editor GUIDE:—In reply to yours asking for letters on the tariff I would like to say that the tariff is necessary, we will all admit, but sometimes it is misused. Take for instance, machinery and binder twine. These are two articles that are most necessary to farmers and yet there is such a heavy duty on them from across the line. The Grain Growers have been urging the government to take the duty off, but what did the government cry? Protection for our own trade. Now, the manufacturers in Canada have not had only the benefit of the duty but the government has given them bonuses as well. These bonuses have come from the pockets of the farmers. They are not satisfied with this, but they charge excessively high prices for their goods. Compare the differences in price between United States and Canadian goods. If they can manufacture at that price in the States they can do it in Canada. The government should take the duty off machinery and twine and place it on liquor and tobacco. I suppose the saloon keeper would kick them, but we are better without his goods than with them.

If we want the tariff question settled in a proper and business-like manner we have got to cut mud-slinging, bribery and favoritism out of parliament. When a member is charged with crookedness he should prove it out in a court of law and not be tried by his party. It appears to me that there are none to be trusted in parliament. Look at the co-operative bill, the Hudson's Bay road and the tariff. What the farmers need is a reform party to sweep the present members out, for they are all bought. Look at our papers, either Liberal or Conservative. They are full of mud-slinging. Let us have parliaments the same as they have in England, with good, clean, honest gentlemen as members, and then the farmers will have their rights. It is claimed that the farmers represent 60 per cent. of the population of Canada. But do we get 60 per cent. appropriation money? If we do they take it out in duty on farmers' necessities.

Before I finish, I would esteem it a favor if you could let the farmers, through THE GUIDE, know the dividends and profits of the leading machinery manufacturers, duty on farm machinery, etc., from the States. Don't you think that if the duty was taken off machinery, it would mean that the farmers would buy more because it would be cheaper? As an example, take the Stamp Act in England. At one time in England postage was very high but the government reduced the rate to one penny an ounce and they now claim that it has paid them far better. I think the same plan would work out in regard to machinery.

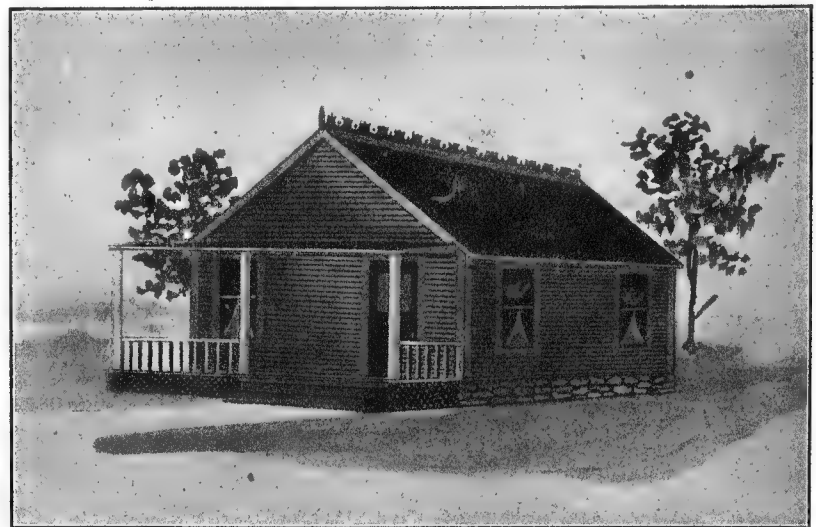
J. T. J. HARRISON.

♦ ♦ ♦

King Louis of Bavaria noticed one day that the soldier on guard did not present arms. The truth was, the soldier did not know his Majesty by sight. "Why don't you present arms?" he asked, angrily. "Don't you know to whom you are indebted for your daily bread?" The sentry glared at the King, and replied—"So you are the miserable son of a baker who furnishes the soldiers with bread, are you? Well, I should just like to have you by yourself in some quiet place. I'd spread your ungainly anatomy over three kingdoms! I'd make dough of your cakes! Move on, or I'll put you out of your misery with my bayonet!"

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It has all the best improvements, ball bearing, back geared, and self governing. The mill is all galvanized after each part is completed, making it impossible for the water to rust rivets.

OUR GUARANTEE

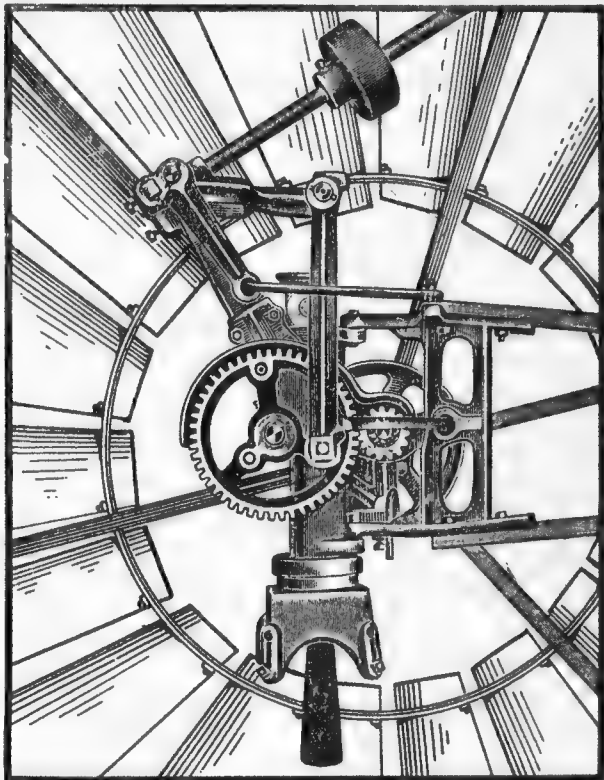
We guarantee that every Diamond Mill properly put together and cared for according to instructions will stand without damage all winds which do not damage surrounding buildings or trees. This guarantee holds good for one year.

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8 foot back geared steel pumping windmill, weight 425 lbs., price \$26.50
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STEEL TOWERS

30 foot No. 1 Regular Windmill Towers, weight 525 lbs., price \$30.00
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Manufacturers have been experimenting for years, and after we have tried various makes of the different principled separators we have become assured that the disc principle is the best one for practical working purposes. In the Sterling all unnecessary pieces have been done away with, making the cleaning very easy, all the discs being cleaned at once by means of a rod which slides through the discs. The frame is extra strong, made of finest gray iron, neatly designed and well proportioned; cast all in one piece.

The bowl, the most important part of a separator, is the strong point of the Sterling. Although less than half the size of most bowls, it skims a great deal more milk and does it thoroughly. The compound disc is where the bowl gets its great skimming capacity. The supply can is low down and is large; made from a single piece high grade steel heavily tinned. All parts are easy of access to oil.

Main drive shaft is of solid steel, bearings are best phosphor bronze, gears are all accurately cut and mesh properly. The neck bearing in a cream separator is a very important factor, so we have a perfect flexible neck bearing.

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Try a Sterling for thirty days, and if you are not satisfied it is the best separator made, if you are not satisfied that you are saving money in buying from us, if you are not satisfied with the separator for any reason, return it to us and we will return to you promptly the purchase price together with freight charges both ways.

41B240	Capacity 250 to 275 lbs.	Weight 200 lbs.	\$41.00
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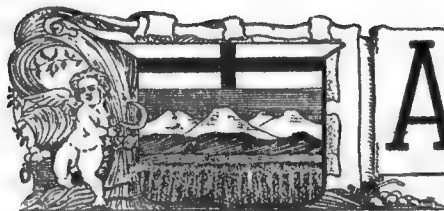
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Of course it is too early yet to give entire sway to our optimistic hopes for an enormous wheat yield this year; but it is not too early to estimate what twine you are going to need, basing calculations on last year's yield and your extra acreage this year.

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ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

PUSH PORK PACKING SCHEME

After the action taken at the annual convention the Minister of Agriculture promised that all the unions should be visited by the Live Stock Commissioner, or by some other person, and the provisions of the proposed agreement and plant fully explained. In accordance with this promise Mr. Stevens arranged a program and addressed a number of meetings. It was soon found that he could not cover the territory alone, and Messrs. D. W. Warner and H. Jamieson were pressed into service. For a time all went well and upon the whole the meetings were successful, but on account of the early spring it was thought advisable to cancel any further arrangements until seeding was over, in the belief that it would be impossible to secure farmers at the meetings when they were busy at he spring work.

The time has now come when the work will be taken up once more, and in addition to the Live Stock Commissioner, meetings will be addressed by Messrs. D. W. Warner and E. J. Fream. Being connected with the Association, Messrs. Warner and Fream will not only point out the advantages of the Pork Packing Plant, but will do a little missionary work for the Association, and visit a large number of Unions which have not yet received a visit from an officer of the Central Association. Whether this is an unmixed pleasure can best be described by the Unions in making their reports after the meetings.

The tours arranged so far are as follows:

Mr. Warner's Meetings

Crossfield, Monday, June 6th, at 2 p.m.; Rodney, Monday, June 6th, at 8 p.m.; Rose View, Tuesday, June 7th, at 8 p.m.; Kia Ora, Wednesday, June 8th, at 2 p.m.; Creekside, Wednesday, June 8th, at 8 p.m.; Sunny Slope, Thursday, June 9th, at 2 p.m.; Bancroft, Thursday, June 9th, at 8 p.m.; Greenacre, Friday, June 10th, at 2 p.m.; Siebertville, Friday, June 10th, at 8 p.m.; Didsbury, Saturday, June 11th, at 2 p.m.; Penhold, Monday, June 13th, at 2 p.m.; Edwell, Monday, June 13th, at 8 p.m.; Lake View, Tuesday, June 14th, at 2 p.m.; Huxley, Tuesday, June 14th, at 8 p.m.; Milnerton, Wednesday, June 15th, at 2 p.m.; Hill End, Wednesday, June 15th, at 8 p.m.; Innisfail, Thursday, June 16th, at 2 p.m.; Betchton, Friday, June 17th, at 2 p.m.

Mr. Fream's Meetings

Alix, Monday, June 6th, at 2 p.m.; Content, Monday, June 6th, at 8 p.m.; Gaetz Valley, Tuesday, June 7th, at 2 p.m.; Trenville, Tuesday, June 7th, at 8 p.m.; Ewing, Wednesday, June 8th, at 2 p.m.; Union Hall, Wednesday, June 8th, at 8 p.m.; Maple Leaf, Thursday, June 9th, at 2 p.m.; Prairie Center, Thursday, June 9th, at 8 p.m.; Lowden Lake, Friday, June 10th, at 2 p.m.; Stettler, Saturday, June 11th, at 2 p.m.; Halkirk, Monday, June 13th, at 2 p.m.; Gadsby, Monday, June 13th, at 8 p.m.; Botha, Tuesday, June 14th, at 2 p.m.; Erskine, Wednesday, June 15th, at 2 p.m.; South Buffalo Lake, Wednesday, June 15th, at 8 p.m.; North Star, Thursday, June 16th, at 2 p.m.; Hopedale, Thursday, June 16th, at 8 p.m.; Milton, Friday, June 17th, at 2 p.m.; Blindman, Friday, June 17th, at 8 p.m.

WESTERN STOCK GROWERS MEET

The Western Stock Growers' Association met at Medicine Hat last week for their annual convention. The chair was occupied by President Huckvale, who in a short address expressed his pleasure at being permitted to call to order another convention of the association. He then called upon the secretary, Mr. Matthews, to read the report of the past year's work. In his report the secretary said that, viewed from the standpoint of market prices, the past year had been a very successful one for the ranchers, but when the ever increasing difficulties connected with securing range is con-

sidered the outlook for the rancher is decidedly gloomy. Each year sees a considerable decrease in the membership of the association, because each year a large number of ranchers are forced out of the business by the wheat growers. Mr. Matthews stated that during the year just closed fewer strays had been reported than during previous years. In nearly every instance the proper owner had been found and his animals restored to him. In only two per cent. of cases in which strays had been sold and ten per cent. of the proceeds retained by the association for the expense involved in handling them had there been any objections raised by the owners. He reported a balance on hand of \$1,340.

After the adoption of the secretary's report a call for nomination of officers was made, with the result that all the officers were re-elected en bloc. Mr. P. Burns, of Calgary, then addressed the convention on the question of the impending cattle famine, which he asserted would be upon us within two years unless something is done to check the wholesale slaughter of cows and heifers now going on all over the province, and he directed

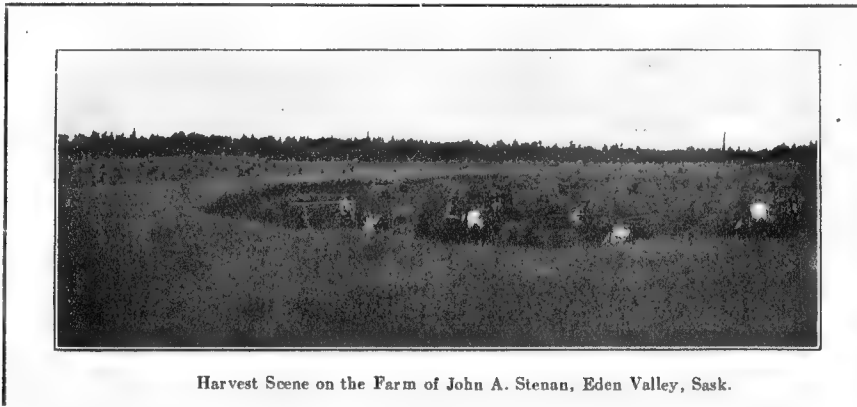
the minister for a reply, as it would have been improper to have done so, but his representations had been well received, and the minister seemed to view the proposition with favor.

Mr. Burns took exception to Mr. McMullen's report being taken as a true indication of the cattle industry, as it failed to state that fully 65 per cent. of the cattle shipped were females.

Mr. Day followed much along the same lines and stated that four years ago a beef meant a steer weighing not less than 1400 pounds; today not more than half of the animals called "beeves" weigh more than 1200 pounds. This fact alone meant an enormous shrinkage in the output of beef in the province.

The president, Mr. Huckvale, and Mr. Day then addressed the convention on the difficulty of securing grazing leases, after which a resolution was introduced asking that all unexpired leases be declared to be closed until ten years from January 1st, 1911, and that all lands in the province not suited to grain growing be made available for grazing purposes for a period of ten years.

Mr. Hargreave, of the veterinary staff



Harvest Scene on the Farm of John A. Stenan, Eden Valley, Sask.

attention to the efforts now being made by the secretary of the Calgary Board of Trade to get together a meeting of those interested in meat production for the purpose of bringing the matter to the attention of both the provincial and the Dominion governments, and he hoped the association would take a decided stand in the matter.

The president then called upon Mr. W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner, for an expression of his views on the subject. Mr. Stevens stated he sympathized with the ranchers because of the difficulties under which they were laboring. He said he did not take quite such a gloomy view of the future of the cattle industry as did Mr. Burns, because his knowledge of conditions further north told him that the farmers there are making good to a very large extent the shortage caused by the ranchers going out of business. He cited also the annual report of the general live stock agent of the C.P.R., which showed that there were more cattle handled by that line than ever before, saying nothing about those handled by the C.N.R. He stated that what seemed to him the most serious aspect of the matter was the fact that the highly bred females which had been produced on the ranges were being sacrificed because the small farmers in the north are not as yet in a position to buy them up for the improvement of their herds. Mr. Stevens also said that during the visit of the Minister of the Interior to Edmonton last autumn, he had taken occasion to call upon him and discuss the question of preserving a portion of the ranching country for grazing purposes. He said he had made it clear that neither the association nor himself were asking that any considerable area suitable for farming should be withheld from the settler, but he thought that where there was a reasonable doubt as to the adaptability of a district held under the grazing lease the rancher should be given the benefit of the doubt and his lease should be allowed to expire before the land is thrown open for settlement. He said he did not ask

then favored the convention with an address on the efforts of the Dominion department to stamp out mange. He directed attention to the fact that many who resisted himself and his subordinates two years ago now actively co-operated with him, and that, in his opinion, the close of the present year should see the quarantine lifted from the whole province.

The subject of inspecting cattle and hides for brands was then taken up. The Inspector at Calgary explained the work being done at that point, and a resolution then carried asking for a more thorough inspection of cattle and hides throughout the province.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Alberta government for financial aid in carrying out the work of brand inspection at Winnipeg.

RESOLUTIONS ENDORSED

At the last regular meeting of the Big Hill Union the hail insurance report was fully discussed and it was the sense of the meeting that in-as-much as the Unions have failed to vote a majority on any one scheme, it would be wise, in order to expedite matters, to submit all the propositions to the executive for consideration and settlement. A resolution was also adopted heartily endorsing the action of the Legislative Committee relative to hail insurance companies. The Hudson Bay Railway was then discussed and the sentiments of the Rose View Union were adopted, and the secretary instructed to act accordingly.

EVAN REESE, Secretary, Righ River

DON'T RAISE HOGS

Eckville Union held its first meeting in the school house on Friday, April 29th, with the president in the chair, and a fair attendance of members. Four subscriptions were received for the Grain Growers' Guide. The question of the pork packing agreement was discussed, and the members expressed themselves as being against the binding terms of the contract. There

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

PRESIDENT:

JAMES BOWER - - RED DEER

VICE-PRESIDENT:

W. J. TREGILLUS - - CALGARY

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

E. J. FREAM - - Innisfail

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jelliff, Spring Coulee.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Nampa; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Barons; E. Greisbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieleicki, Calgary.

are not sufficient hogs raised in the district, nor are there likely to be, to give the matter further attention. The secretary was instructed to write the general secretary in regard to binder twine. Two new members joined the Union, and after the general discussion the meeting adjourned till May 27, the secretary being instructed to give members good notice of same and insert in the local papers.

A. E. T. ECKFORD,

Acting Secretary, Eckville.

ABOUT GOPHER POISON

I have been instructed by Claresholm Union to write regarding the free distribution of gopher poison. There ought to be a great deal more poison put out than there is and if the government has made provision for supplying it kindly let me know at once, so that the necessary steps can be taken to secure it at once. We would like to get the poison with as little delay as possible, as it ought to be out now.

S. L. FRASER,

Secretary, Claresholm.

Unfortunately there is no provision for the free distribution of gopher poison. The only legislation dealing with the gopher pest was that of 1909, when Local Improvement Districts were given power to expend a sum not exceeding seventy-five dollars for the purchase and distribution of gopher poison under regulations issued by the Minister of Agriculture. These regulations were published in THE GUIDE a short time ago, but so far it has been impossible to ascertain whether many districts have taken advantage of the Act. The regulations of the Department of Agriculture provide for the setting of a date upon which all land owners must set out the poison, and points out that the concerted action is necessary as otherwise the gophers have a chance of travelling on to unoccupied ground and thereby escaping their proper fate. Some districts made arrangements with local druggists to prepare the poison and had the ratepayers call for same, but this was useless, as it meant that in the majority of cases only the most active and progressive ratepayers called and the greater portion of the township was not covered. Near Lethbridge the Keho Union arranged for a field day and from the reports received a day among the gophers was well spent. Last year the Department of Agriculture stated that in districts where it was impossible to secure strychnine at reasonable rates, they would take the matter and see that the poison was secured at reasonable rates. These are the only arrangements made so far, and it seems to be a case of "get down and dig" by every farmer to solve the Gopher pest.—E. J. F.

REFERRED TO THE G.G.G. CO.

The members of the Okotoks Union are making up a list of all grain to be sold in this district with the idea of securing a better price than that offered by the local elevator. It is our intention to discuss the pork packing agreement at the next meeting. We hope to forward a further report of new members at our next meeting, as the interest in the U.F.A. seems strong, and is on the increase. We have great hopes for the future.

P. P. WOODBRIDGE,

Secretary, Okotoks.

HAIL INSURANCE DISCUSSED

At the meeting of High River Union held in April a committee was appointed to draft a resolution in regard to hail insurance. The following is the report of that committee, which was adopted by the Union:—

"Whereas the most important industry of Alberta is agriculture and activities immediately connected with it, and the burden of all taxes both direct and indirect are borne by it, and when any section receives relief from the general fund to reimburse it for losses sustained because of hail, agriculture is only receiving back in a small way a part of what it has already contributed,

"Whereas, by drawing from the general fund for the relief of those whose crops have been destroyed by hail all industries are contributing to agriculture, which is the backbone of the province and should not be obliged to bear the burden of taxation besides caring for the unfortunate in its own class,

"Resolved that the High River Union No. 159 is unequivocally opposed to Hail Insurance Companies controlled by private corporations, and is also opposed to any plan of compulsory hail insurance,

"Resolved that we favor Provincial Hail Insurance along the lines it is now being carried on as the most just and equitable plan that has yet been devised, and while it is desirable that the Hail Insurance should be self-supporting, we do not favor the suggestion that the Province abandon hail insurance simply because it is not self-supporting, as a loss to any section is a loss to the whole province and it is fitting that assistance should be rendered from the funds of the whole province."

A committee has also been appointed to report at the next meeting relative to the pork packing industry.

O. W. BOWLES,
Secretary, High River.

VOLUNTEER SCRIP DISCUSSED

We had a well attended meeting at Onoway school house on May 7th, about twenty-five being present. Four new members handed in their names.

We had a long discussion on the pork packing plant and carried the following motion:—

"That this Union is thoroughly in favor of the pork packing plant, as laid out by the executive committee."

We will try and get some contracts completed, though we are without railroad facilities at present, and few pigs are raised here as yet over and above the local demand.

The following resolutions were also passed:—

"That this meeting condemn the action of the Minister of the Interior in bringing in a bill to extend the time for locating Veteran scrip by one year, though this Union would not object if it benefited the real veteran and not the speculator.

"That on all work under the Public Works Department the minimum rate of pay for unskilled labor be twenty-five cents per hour and the hours of work eight.

A. A. BROWN,
Secretary, Onoway.

PRE-EMPTIONS DISCUSSED

The last regular meeting of Rose View Union was well attended. The secretary read a letter from Mr. J. Stauffer, M.P.P. for this district in answer to further correspondence relating to the telephone line at Carbon. This letter was declared by the Union to be satisfactory. The secretary explained that owing to the lack of time he had been unable to get the resolution regarding pre-emptions framed up and requested that a meeting of the executive committee be called to dispose of accumulated business, when this matter might be dealt with. It was decided to hold a meeting at an early date.

After some correspondence had been read and disposed of and another member added to the Union, Circular No. 3 was discussed and finally referred to the executive committee.

The following resolutions were adopted: "That this Union pay for a three months subscription to THE GUIDE for any members who are not regular subscribers, it being the feeling of the meeting that in no way could we better help the good work of organization along than by enabling every member of the Union to

study the live questions of the day contained in the official organ.

"That this Union is in favor of the hail insurance question being referred to the central executive committee for settlement."

"That this Union strongly endorse the action of the central committee in protesting against companies attempting to take out legislation to enable them to canvass the country for hail insurance."

ROBERT S. SHAW,
Secretary, Carbon.

FORMING A SHIPPING RING

The usual monthly meeting of Blackfoot Union took place on May 7th, with quite a fair attendance. Circular No. 3 was read and in response to the request contained therein, several members undertook to interview men who had not already signed pork packing contracts.

It was also decided to send a resolution to the Minister of Railways and our representative at Ottawa expressing our sentiments re the Hudsons Bay Railway.

We have arranged to get our twine from the Brantford Co-operative.

Two important matters, a shipping ring and our annual sports, are to be discussed at our next executive meeting prior to submitting them to a general meeting.

Information asked for by the general secretary in regard to gates at railway crossings and cattle guards was provided and the request made for this matter to be pushed home.

JAS. STONE,
Secretary, Blackfoot.

PRODUCE COMPANY FORMED

A meeting of the Hay Producers Co., Limited, was held at Pincher Creek on May 14, for the purpose of organization. There was a good crowd of farmers present, and the constitution and by-laws, as prepared, were submitted. The company was duly organized, the officers for which will be elected at a subsequent meeting. The organization will be run in connection with the United Farmers of Alberta. The movement is gaining strength, as the farmers realize the benefits accruing to them in becoming identified with the co-operative plan upon which it is organized.

ALIX UNION BUSY

At the last meeting of Alix Union, which was held in Todd's Hall, with the president, Col. Marryat presiding, a letter was read from the Live Stock Commissioner intimating that he purposed being in Alix as soon as the farmers have their spring work sufficiently far advanced to have time to attend meetings, for the purpose of explaining further the proposed pork packing scheme.

It was moved and seconded, and unanimously agreed to, that we endorse the action of the Legislative Committee in entering a protest against the passing of legislation to enable private companies to solicit hail insurance in Alberta.

Regarding the resolution from Rose View Union, we agree to the sentiment expressed therein as far as land grants and subsidies to private companies are concerned, but we do not approve of government ownership of railways.

A. E. FINDLATER,
Secretary, Alix.

BEEF RING ORGANIZED

At the last regular meeting of Hastings Coulee Union it was voted that arrangements be made for a speaker from the Central Association for our annual picnic, which will be held on July 6th next. We generally have a big time and think it would be a big help to the Union. Our meeting was a very successful one, and it was decided that we should hold meetings in the surrounding district school houses, where Mr. Warner could not go to when on his tour, for the purpose of getting signers for the Pork Packing Plant and members for the Union, also some subscribers for THE GUIDE. Three more contracts were secured at the last meeting and these have been forwarded to headquarters. We have all kinds of promises to join the Union, but they don't seem to connect on meeting nights, but we have started a beef ring and probably that will help some.

ALMER H. JACKSON,
Secretary, Hastings Coulee.

FAVORS THE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE

Owing to the busy season we have changed our meeting from fortnightly to the last Saturday of each month. The last meeting of Wyoming Local Union was held on April 30th, when there was a good attendance. Owing to the absence of our president and vice-president, Mr. J. Aitcheson was appointed chairman and filled the position in first-class style.

The first matter taken up was that of Hail Insurance and it was put to the vote whether the government should keep up the present system or let local insurance companies take it up. The vote was seventeen to ten in favor of the government system.

It was also decided to write the Central office for a further supply of Labor Bureau forms.

F. G. BURTON,
Secretary, Sedgewick.

MCLAUGHLIN DISTRICT ORGANIZED

At a meeting held on Saturday, May 14th, at Mr. Lovelace's, McLaughlin Post Office, it was decided to start a Local Union of the U.F.A., twelve persons giving in their names as wishing to become members. Officers were appointed, and the secretary instructed to write to the Central office for literature and supplies so that the members could get to work.

WALTER G. SHEARS,
Secretary, Dina.

PICNIC DECIDED UPON

A special meeting of Edwell Union was held on May 4th to consider tenders for the supply of binder twine for the season. The secretary read tenders from the T. Eaton Co., The Farmers' Binder Twine Co. of Brantford, Stewart Bros., Penhold, and C. M. Parke, Red Deer. After some discussion on the merits of the various twines it was decided to accept the tender of Mr. C. M. Parke to supply Plymouth 550 foot twine, being the same as supplied last year and which gave complete satisfaction.

The circular from the Executive was read and gave rise to considerable discussion, and among the subjects hail insurance came in for its share, and it was moved by F. Ellis and adopted, that it be left to the executive to formulate some practical scheme to propose to the government. Several more signed pork packing agreements were handed in.

It was moved and adopted that this Union do hold a picnic on the 8th of June next and a strong committee was elected to carry out the necessary arrangements.

FRED JAS. POWELL,
Secretary, Edwell.

SORRY WE CAN'T BE THERE

The members of Ranfurly Union have decided to hold their annual picnic on or about July 15th next, and a strong invitation has been sent to the general secretary to be present at that time. We will also ask for some other members of the Central Executive to be present at that time, and we expect to make a success of the affair, as usual. This is a very busy time for the farmers and only the very faithful are able to turn out to the regular meetings. This does not indicate, however, that the farmers here are not in earnest.

P. S. AUSTIN,
Secretary, Ranfurly.

SYMPATHISE WITH THE SCHEME

Stainsleigh Local Union held a meeting on May 7th, and although the farmers are very busy at present there was an excellent attendance, eighty per cent. of the members being present. Three of the absentees were absent on account of illness in their families.

The hail insurance question was brought up, but there being so many plans, and so varied, there was not a unanimous vote for any, so it was resolved to ask the executive of the Association to consider all plans submitted and then say what further step should be taken in the matter.

This being a newly settled district there are few hogs raised, hence, although in sympathy with the government pork packing plant, the members are unable to sign the agreement.

E. H. TWEDDLE,
Secretary, Stainsleigh

DOING GOOD WORK

The members of Summerview Union are looking forward with interest to the visit of Mr. W. J. Tregillus, and it is expected that he will have a large audience to greet him here. Great interest is being taken in our work here and our meetings, although held at a busy time, are well attended and the subjects presented are keenly discussed. We have already done good work for Summerview, having taken up the matter of the Telephone, Free Ferry, Binder Twine, Stallion, with great success. Many more men have promised to join us at an early date.

The following resolution was adopted at the last meeting:—"That this Union, in regard to the Hail Insurance question, do support the views expressed by the Beaumont Union as printed in the official minutes of the annual convention, held at Edmonton, 1910."

FRANKS. RITCHIE
Secretary, Summerview

SUGGESTIONS TO THE HAIL INSURANCE COMMITTEE

At the last regular meeting of Rocky Coulee Union the following resolution was unanimously adopted on motion of Messrs. J. A. Lennox and G. Munro:—

"That resolution No. 8 in reference to Hail Insurance be adopted, viz., that the President appoint a committee to act in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture and lay out a scheme of hail insurance more satisfactory than the present one. We would also ask that the following plan be submitted to that committee and the Department for consideration,

"1. That the government pay for all damage done by hail to grain crops throughout the province at the rate of from \$2 to \$7 per acre, no appraisalment to be made for more than two thirds of the actual damage done.

"2. That the secretary-treasurer in each small Local Improvement District be the appraiser in his district, and that the Local Improvement Inspector be the appraiser in each of the large local improvement districts. That they be paid \$2 per day and 10 cents per mile mileage for appraising hail losses. That they be required to report all losses and their appraisalment of indemnity, together with their expenses, on or before September 5th in each year, to the Provincial Tax Commissioner.

"3. That the Minister of Agriculture or deputy then fix a uniform tax rate on all assessable land throughout the province sufficient to cover all losses and the operating expenses, with a reasonable allowance for delinquent taxes, and that notice of such rate be immediately sent to the Tax Commissioner and to all Local Improvement Secretaries, and they be empowered to levy and collect the same within sixty days in their respective districts. In the large local improvement districts the tax notices to be sent and taxes collected and indemnities paid by the Provincial Tax Commissioner and in the small local improvement districts the secretaries to send out tax notices, collect taxes, pay indemnities for losses, take receipts and forward same with balance of taxes to the Provincial Tax Commissioner, they to be allowed a reasonable remuneration for this work.

"4. Grain growers claiming indemnity for hail losses to give notice to the appraiser within three days after the losses occur.

"5. Land leased for grazing purposes from the government to be exempt from this tax.

"6. In the event of this plan being approved by the committee and Department, that a Bill embodying the plan be presented to the Legislature at the present session, to be known as the Hail Indemnity Bill.

The advantages of this system would be "1. It would provide a uniform system that would be equitable and just and that we have the necessary municipal machinery to carry it into effect.

2. It would provide a limited amount of indemnity for hail losses to every grain grower in the province.

3. It would provide a system that can be adjusted to the actual hail losses, that would not entail either a profit or a loss to the government.

4. The Local Improvement Secretary being appointed to office and not elected should be an impartial appraiser.

CHAS. BLUNDEN,
Secretary, Granum.

Countries Adhering to the International Institute of Agricultural

The International Institute of Agriculture was established as the result of a Conference at Rome of agricultural representatives assembled from nearly all countries of the world, and the decisions of this Conference were expressed in the Convention of June 7, 1905. The governments of 47 countries and colonies have signed and ratified this Convention, and are now all represented on the permanent committee in which is vested the executive power of the institute.

The countries adhering to the Convention of the Institute, together with their colonies, dependences and protectorates, represent nearly all the world's population, and almost the entire area, production and commerce of agricultural products of the world. In fact the countries represented in the Institute include an approximate total population of 1,615,574,000, and a total area of 12,217,352,000 hectares. (47,169,786 square miles) compared with a population of 88,893,000; and an area of 651,933,000 hectares (2,517,038 square miles) in the countries which do not yet adhere to the Convention of the Institute. Thus, the countries included in the Statistical Service of the Institute embrace nearly 98 per cent. of the population, and 95 per cent. of the area of the world.

It is provided in Article 10 of the Convention that, "Colonies may, at the request of the countries to which they belong, be admitted to form part of that Institute on the same conditions as the independent countries." The Institute plans and hopes to secure through the governments of adhering countries, agricultural statistics and information for colonies and protectorates which have not individually adhered to the Convention of the Institute.

On account of the differences of dates and seasons of sowing and harvesting agricultural products in the different parts of the world, the countries have been grouped by the Institute in geographical zones: north, central and south, in order to facilitate the collection and dissemination of agricultural statistics.

A table follows showing approximately the total population and area of the different countries of the world, and the cultivated area for certain countries for which data are available. The figures for population and total area have been compiled from the "Stateman's Year Book, 1909," and the incomplete figures as to cultivated areas have been prepared from official publications and schedules forwarded to the Institute. In this table the different countries have been grouped into those adhering (numbered) and those non-adhering to the Convention of the Institute; and in geographical zones.

On page 33 of this issue of the "Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics," is presented a map showing the proportion of the world's surface which is comprehended in the Statistical Service of the Institute, and the grouping of the adhering countries in geographical zones. The countries and colonies adhering to the Convention of the International Institute of Agriculture

are shown in white; the colonies, dependences and protectorates of adhering countries, for whom the Institute may secure data, are represented by shaded lines; and the countries which have not yet adhered to the Convention of the Institute are shown by black shading.

The Institute provides an opportunity to disseminate useful agricultural information through the active co-operation of the adhering countries; and its regular Statistical Service provides a "clearing house" of data as to areas, productions and conditions of crops.

Comparative Statistics of Live Stock for Certain Countries

The general assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture at its recent session decided (Decision 5) that the Institute, through its Statistical Service, request from the countries information in regard to products other than the cereal crops and cotton, which are comprehended in the regular service for 1910-11. Cattle are included among these additional products, and tables have been compiled and are presented herein showing for certain countries, numbers of cattle, horses, sheep and swine for the year 1909; and for the years 1908, 1907, and 1906, or the nearest year thereto for which figures are available. The figures included represent annual statistics, except in the cases noted, where the data given result from a periodical census enumeration.

The following table shows the number of cattle, horses, sheep and swine in 1909 in the following countries adhering to the Institute: The figures have been compiled from official publications and schedules sent to the Institute; but they are not exactly comparable, and relate to somewhat different dates.

Number of Live Stock in Certain Countries, for 1909

COUNTRY	YEARS	CATTLE	HORSES	SHEEP	SWINE
Denmark (a)	1909	.....	.....	.....	1,466,915
Egypt	1909	725,116	.....	.....	.....
Spain	1909	2,317,478	494,853	15,471,183	2,296,011
United States (b)	1909	69,080,000	21,040,000	57,216,000	47,782,000
Gt. Britain & Ireland	1909	11,760,678 (c)	2,091,681	31,838,833	3,542,867
Australia	1908-09	10,543,012	1,926,678	87,003,048	695,539
Canada (d)	1909	7,234,085	2,132,489	2,705,390	2,912,509
British India (*) (g)	1908-9 (e)	77,404,664	1,310,740	18,872,339	.....
New Zealand	1908-09	1,773,326	363,259	22,449,053	245,042
Hungary	1909	7,152,568	2,173,649	7,904,634	5,489,946
Russia	1909	43,377,886	29,564,502 (f)	61,460,853	12,113,937

(a) Census.—(b) On farms and ranges on January 1 of following year.—(c) Horses used for agricultural purposes (including mares for breeding), and unbroken horses.—(d) Not including British Columbia.—(e) Including buffalo calves.—(f) Sheep, rams and goats.—(g) No data are available for Bengal and East Bengal. These data are not collected simultaneously.

(*) Not including Native States.

MOTOR CYCLES

In the United States a very large percentage of the up-to-date farmers operate Motor Cycles. They are speedier, more convenient, less expensive, and require less care than any other available means of transportation. For inspecting the fields, for quick trips to town or Post Office, or for holiday runs they are unequalled.

The American Motor Co., of Brockton, Mass., are the leading makers of Motor Cycles on the North American Continent. Many thousands of their machines are sold every year in the United States. They have recently opened a branch in Winnipeg, and are now in a position to deliver to the farmers of Western Canada their high-class machines at prices much lower than those which are being asked by other dealers. For example:

3½ h.p. Battery Special—1910 Model. This Cycle is made of the same material and with the same care as the most expensive machines. It has the improved spring forks, the automatic stand, either flat or "V" drive belt, etc.; absolutely guaranteed in every way.

PRICE, f.o.b. Winnipeg only..... **\$225.00**

This is the season for Motor Cycling so do not delay. Write today for Catalogue and full particulars.

B. L. MARSH, Winnipeg Rink, Winnipeg, Man.



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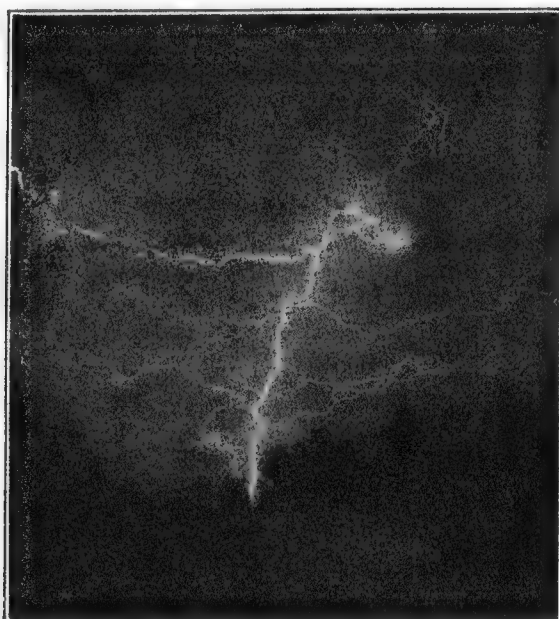
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Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 5c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of THE GUIDE from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms for Sale, or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of THE GUIDE, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell or exchange Stock, Machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE should be a business getter for you. Try it and be convinced.

POULTRY AND EGGS

PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND BUFF WYANDOTTES: 14 years a breeder; eggs for setting \$1.50 for 15. A liberal discount for quantities. T. W. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 35*

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

FOR SALE — ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, grown from Garton Seed, cleaned and bagged \$2.00 a cwt. f.o.b. Girvin, Hazelton Bros., Girvin, Sask. 34*

POTATOES FOR SEED. THE BEST FOR THE WEST. Early Rochester Rose and Vermont Gold Coin, great yielders, splendid quality, no small ones. Royal Russett for heavy clay land. Pure seed all Western grown, \$1 per bushel f.o.b. Emerson. Bags free. T. W. Knowles. 40-6

NATIVE SPRUCE TREES FOR SALE.—AVERAGE size, 15 inches; \$1.00 per dozen, or \$7.00 per hundred, prepaid.—Thos. Fry, Canora, Sask. 41-6

TIMOTHY SEED FOR SALE, GOOD AND clean; price \$6.00 per cwt., f.o.b.—Geo. S. Fraser, Hamiota. 42-2

SCRIP FOR SALE AND WANTED

SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS FOR SALE, close prices, prompt delivery.—T. D. Thompson, & Co., 42 Merchants Bank, Winnipeg. 42-6

Art

Polly gazed at her reflection in the pool beside the brook, saying, "If I had a dimple, how bewitching I would look." With a flash of inspiration I threw a pebble in, and it made the cutest dimple in the middle of her chin!

Disproved

"Just think of it! One person in every 37 in England is a pauper." "Why, John," she returned, "It isn't so. I met more than 37 people in London last summer myself, and there wasn't a pauper in the lot."

Too Pointed

Mr. Howard was a man of exceedingly few words. He positively disliked to talk as an Indian dislikes to smile. One day he went into a music store to buy the music of an opera for his sister. The clerk came up and to him Mr. Howard said in his quiet way:

"Mikado, libretto."

The salesman frowned.

"What's that?" he asked.

"Mikado, libretto," repeated the other.

"Me no speakee Italiano," said the clerk, shaking his head.

"The duchess speaks kindly of America."

"That's nice of her."

"All the more so, I think, since she was born and raised in Milwaukee."

"It is the duty of every man and woman to be married at the age of twenty-two," said the lecturer.

"Well," said a woman of thirty, with some asperity, "you needn't tell me that. Talk to the man."

Princes and Maids

A prince espoused a beggar maid
In days when princes were supreme,
For which his fame will never fade,
His love is every poet's theme.

Yet we should cease the deed to praise,
For things have strangely altered since,
This is the union nowadays—
"A maiden weds a beggar prince."



Obeying the Doctor

SALESMAN: Shirt, sir. Will you have a negligee or a stiff bosom?

CUSTOMER: Negligee, I guess. The doctor said I must avoid starchy things.

Still Struggling

"What's this?" demanded the customs officer, pointing to a package at the bottom of the trunk.

"That is a foreign book entitled 'Politeness,'" answered the man who had just landed.

"I guess I'll have to charge you a duty upon it," replied the inspector. "It competes with a small and struggling industry in this country."

A Revelation to the Cook

A happily married woman who had enjoyed thirty-three years of wedlock, and who was the grandmother of four beautiful little children, had an amusing old colored woman for a cook.

One day when a box of especially beautiful flowers was left for the mistress the cook happened to be present, and she said: "Yo' husband send you all the pretty flowers you gits, Missy?"

"Certainly, my husband, mammy," proudly answered the lady.

"Glory!" exclaimed the cook, "he suddenly am holdin' out well."

The pastor of a small country flock was generally counted a rather dull and prosy preacher. Returning from market one day with a small trout, he accosted a neighbor.

"Good morning, Jones," said the minister; "let me show you a fine trout; I'm using these for brain food."

"Th-th-that's a nice little f-f-fish," was the reply, "but what you really n-n-need, elder, is a wh-wh-whale!"

No Danger

Much sobered by the importance of the news he had to communicate, youthful Thomas strode into the house and said, breathlessly:

"Mother, they have a new baby next door, and the lady over there is awful sick. Mother, you ought to go right in see her."

"Yes, dear," said his mother. "I will go over in a day or two just as soon as she gets better."

"But, mother," persisted Thomas, "I think you ought to go in right away; she is real sick, and maybe you can do something to help."

"Yes, dear," said the mother patiently, "but wait a day or so until she is just a little better."

Thomas seemed much dissatisfied at his mother's apparent lack of neighborly interest, and then something seemed to dawn upon him, for he blurted out:

"Mother, you needn't be afraid—it ain't catching."

Not a Suffragist Yet

During the presidential campaign the question of woman suffrage was much discussed among women pro and con, and at an afternoon tea the conversation turned that way between the women guests.

"Are you a woman suffragist?" asked the one who was most interested.

"Indeed, I am not," replied the other most emphatically.

"Oh, that's too bad, but just supposing you were, whom would you support in the present campaign?"

"The same man I've always supported, of course," was the apt reply—"my husband."

Buying New Machinery

?

THEN what will become of the old? Going to let it rust away in the field? Don't do that, sell it to some smaller farmer to whom it will be of service, and who will be glad to get it. A small Want Advertisement in The Guide will do the work for you.

FOR SALE CHEAP, SECOND-HAND
Massey-Harris Binder in good condition.—Apply, John Blank, Blankville, Man.

This advertisement will cost you only 32c. for one week, or \$1.60 for six weeks. The rate is two cents per word per week, or ten cents per word for six weeks. If you have any machinery you do not need a "Want" Advertisement in The Guide.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, Winnipeg

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line, per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the look-out for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as THE GUIDE is now recognised as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card today.

ROSEDALE FARM BERKSHIRES — YOUNG
Stock for Sale. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE BRED
Yorkshires and pure-bred Shorthorns; young Bulls for Sale. Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

McKIRDY BROS., MOUNT PLEASANT STOCK
Farm, Napinka, Man., breeders and importers of Clydesdales and Shorthorns; stock for Sale.

HEREFORD CATTLE & SHETLAND PONIES.
J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SUFFOLK HORSES.—Jacques Bros., Importers
and breeders, Lamerton P.O., Alta.

TAMWORTHS — HAZELHURST FARM
offers special inducements on hares; March farrowings, write for particulars and prices.—Harold Orchard, Lintrathen, Man. 42-3

PURE BRED STOC

FOR SALE, REGISTERED SHO ORNS—
Shorthorn dairy cows at \$50 to \$75 each; young bulls at \$55 to \$70; grade cows and steers supplied remarkably cheap. J. Bousfield, Orchard Farm, MacGregor, Man. 19*

ORDERS TAKEN FOR REG. BERKSHIRES,
March and May farrows, and May farrow in Yorkshires.—R. J. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 40-6

DOGS FOR SALE

PURE BRED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS.—ALL
pups from this pair have turned out great workers; dogs \$5.00, females \$2.00 each.—Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man. 42-2

To Mr. Rudyard Kipling

Hoi Rudyard, smite yer bloomin' lyre
An' sing for us another song.
The only thing wot we require
Is, you don't keep us waitin' long.

We 'ear from others day by day,
An' some is good—but wot they do
Ain't got the wings o' "Mandalay;"
So won't you let us 'ear from you?

Of late you 'aven't wrote no rhyme,
An' every poet-lovin' cuss
Is spendin' more than 'alf 'is time
A list'nin' for you—same as us.

An Orchard Confidence

"You would know if I am ripe, sir?"
said the apple on the tree.
"It depends on what you're seeking, for
I'll tell you truthfully
If it's pleasure you are after I am still
a trifle gaunt;
But if trouble you are seeking, I'm the
pippin that you want."

No Assistance Needed

Lucinda stood in the presence of two famous surgeons who had just assured her that her present condition demanded an operation and that unless it was performed within a short time she would in all probability die.

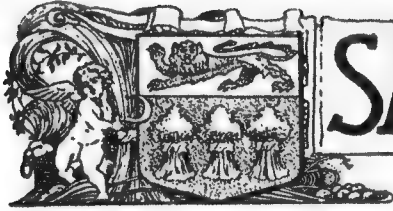
Lucinda listened respectfully.
"I'm jes as much obliged to you gen'mans as I CAN be," she assured them, "but ef de deah Lord has done made up his min' to call me home, I think he can translate me widout no assistance."

Baby's in the ice-cream freezer,
Willie turns the crank to squeeze her.
Ma says: "Dear, the way that's fixed
You'll have that child completely mixed."

Wisdom is but a grain of wheat in a bushel of chaff. The man who thinks he's all wheat is all chaff.

"Don't forget," said the young brother, as he bade his four pretty sisters goodbye on leaving home for college, "that much of my popularity among my fellows at college will depend upon the number of letters I get from the young ladies."

Salesman—"Of course the more expensive one has the better finish."
Parent—"In the hands of my little boy, whether it cost much or little, the finish is the same."



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of the Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association by F. W. Green, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask.

BLUEFIELD MAKES SUGGESTION

As the days go by new ideas are coming forward all the time. The following has recently been received, the writer claiming it to be an attempt to bridge over the difficulty of having government ownership and operation without government control. He says that if farmers are to control, farmers must bear the responsibility; and those who call the tune must pay the fiddler. Our friend from Bluefields suggests that:

"A charter be granted the Grain Growers' Association with powers equal to a joint stock company, providing for different classes of stock-holders, for the purpose of building and operating a line of elevators. That the government loan this company an amount equal to two-thirds of the stock paid up, and take a mortgage on their assets to secure the government. Then the control of the whole affair to be placed in the hands of the minister of agriculture and two nominees of the Grain Growers' Association. The initiative to rest with the farmers at any given point whether they want an elevator, by getting to work and subscribing one-third of the stock, fully paid up, necessary to build the elevator."

Our friend suggests that if this plan would be satisfactory that Grain Growers at every point tell the commission so.

F. W. GREEN.

♦ ♦ ♦

OUR PROPOSED AUTO TRIP TO OUR MEMBERS:

We have received several enquiries in connection with this matter lately, and to these we would reply as follows: Owing to the absence of any universal endorsement of the scheme, the conflicting dates of the elevator commission sittings, the difficulty in getting speakers, and the many other unforeseen difficulties; we have had to abandon this trip. No one is more sorry or disappointed than ourselves, but we cannot accomplish the impossible. If you arrange for district meetings at any points, we will try to supply speakers, but it is a contract to get anyone.

We may say, however, that the only conditions upon which we will send a man (if we can secure one) is that his expenses shall be paid, and that a time shall be set apart for the speaking. Sports must not interfere. We cannot secure any man to attend a meeting if he thinks the sports will interfere with his work. He knows that he is sent there on business, not on pleasure. He is there to entertain the people; not the people to entertain him. If he secures a number of life members, subscriptions to THE GUIDE, etc., the association is benefitted very materially. If, however, the speaking is interfered with by the continuance of sports, he may have a good time, but the association is not any farther ahead than when we started. Sports are all right in their place, but cut them out when the speaking begins.

We trust that you will realize the importance of this matter. Regretting that we were unable to carry out the plans, we are,

THE SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.
Moose Jaw, May 19.

♦ ♦ ♦

WATROUS DEW DROPS AND MAYMONT CREAM

Below is a copy of two letters written the same day, and which shows how different are the views of the different associations and how difficult it is to please everybody. We value them both, because we believe both are honest expressions and will help to guide us in our future conduct. We may say, however, that we sent the reports direct from the publishers to save expense, thinking every association wanted them. We have a few more left at the office should anyone want them. As far as we know, President Hopkins' banquet speech is in no other publication.

F. W. G.

Watrous Sask., May 10.

Your pamphlets received. It was brought up at our last meeting and decided that in future when literature is being sent out to the associations, if a sample is sent to us, we will order if wanted. As there is no sale for these reports, if postage is sent, they will be returned. I remain,

Yours truly,
H. EMIGH, Sec.

Maymont, Sask., May 10.

I am in receipt of your package of reports of last convention, and beg to enclose herewith cheque for \$2.60 which will pay for same and twenty-five more copies, also exchange on cheque. Kindly forward the reports at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,
H. G. LANGLEY, Sec.

♦ ♦ ♦

ATWATER'S VIEWS

Please find enclosed, Express Order for \$2.75, being \$1.50 dues on membership and \$1.25 for convention reports. We have been too busy here to hold meetings for some time, but we intend to have one soon when we will see if we have any ideas on the elevator question. In my opinion, to be satisfactory, a plan must be evolved whereby every farmer will have a chance to put his grain in initial storage, where the European miller or his representative dealing direct with the farmer's agent can depend on having it shipped through to his mill just as he buys it, which will never be the case so long as it has to pass through privately owned

satisfactory explanation be asked to resign' be made a by-law. was lost, but an amendment, "That the members present at any meeting may on a vote, instruct secretary to ask any director who fails to attend one meeting in five, to submit explanation or resignation," was carried.

The subject of co-operative buying of binder twine, oil, wood, etc., was dealt with and it was decided that the secretary procure quotations from local dealers, as it was felt that where prices permit we prefer to deal through the local agents.

Re district convention: Moved, "That this meeting endorse the resolution passed at Lotus, viz., 'That we are in favor of holding a district convention at Harris at time of visit of F. W. Green.'"

President I. Tuikess and J. Saunderson were elected to represent this branch at the G. G. A., meeting at Rosetown. Some of the members seeming to desire a picnic it was decided that a committee consisting of the directors and J. Saunderson be instructed to go into the matter and endeavor to arrange for one at the time of the visit of Hon. W. R. Motherwell. The members were reminded of their subscriptions to THE GUIDE. After arranging for next meeting to be held at Kingsland and calling the roll the meeting adjourned.

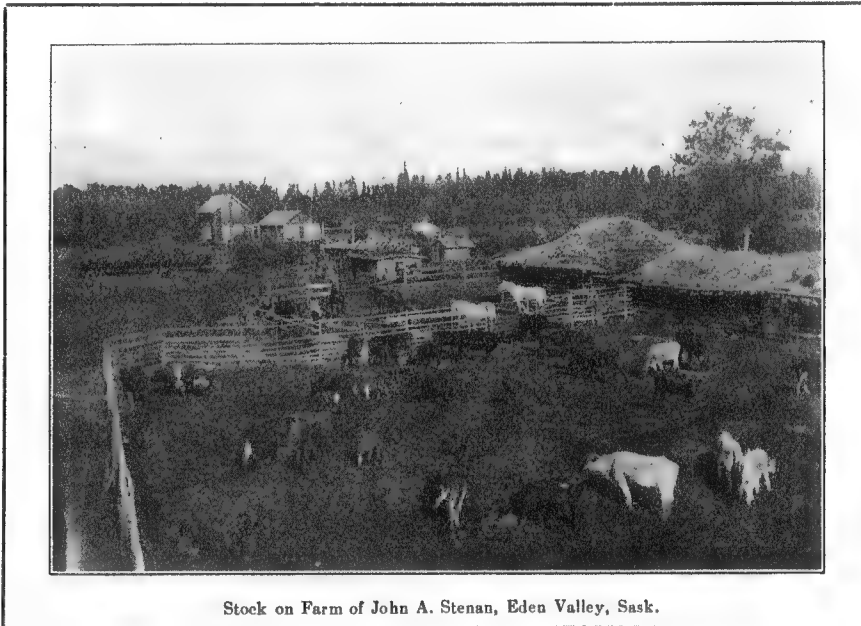
EDWIN JONES,

Press Correspondent to Oliver G.G.A.
Oliver, Sask.

♦ ♦ ♦

EXECUTIVE MEETING.

A meeting of the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Asso-



Stock on Farm of John A. Stenan, Eden Valley, Sask.

terminals. With regard to a monopoly I think that when the country has gone to the trouble and expense of establishing an efficient system which every farmer can use, it would be foolish and unnecessary to leave any public grain storage business in private hands, because no matter how they amend their ways and tricks they could not do better for the farmer than the government system, and every bushel of grain they get would help to keep the latter, which would be an asset of the people, from paying. Whether according to law and precedent or not, the system should be controlled by a commission of three nominated by the farmers of Saskatchewan as represented by the Grain Growers.

W. L. ROBERTS, Sec.
Atwater, Sask.

♦ ♦ ♦

OLIVER BRANCH STRONG

A meeting of the Oliver branch of the G. G. A. was held May 12, at Cleland school house. This branch, formed in January of this year, now has a paid up membership of 63, with prospect of considerable increase in immediate future. A resolution, that: "Any director of this branch not attending at least one meeting in five and being unable to give

ciation, was held May 17 in the office of the Secretary Treasurer, Times Block, Moose Jaw.

Those present were: Honorary president, E. N. Hopkins; president, F. M. Gates; vice-president, J. A. Murray; E. A. Partridge, A. G. Hawkes, J. A. Maharg, and Secretary Green.

Several cases of damages against railway companies were discussed, and instructions given to the secretary in reference to them.

The Hudson Bay Railway question was taken up and discussed fully, with the result that the following resolution was passed. "That while in the face of the assurances of the Hon. Mr. Graham, minister of railways, given on the floor of parliament some short time ago, we, at our executive meeting felt it our duty to express confidence in the declaration of the federal government as to the speedy construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway, later developments in the form of a totally inadequate appropriation for the carrying on of the work, make it necessary for us, on behalf of the many thousands of members of our Association to protest most vigorously against such a flagrant breach of faith in matter so vitally affecting the welfare of the whole population of Western

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

HONORARY PRESIDENT:

E. N. HOPKINS - - MOOSE JAW

PRESIDENT:

F. M. GATES - - - - - FILLMORE

VICE-PRESIDENT:

J. A. MURRAY - - - - - WAPPELLA

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

FRED. W. GREEN - - - - - MOOSE JAW

DIRECTORS AT LARGE:

E. A. Partridge, Sintaluta; George Langley, Maymont; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw; F. C. Tate, Grand Coulee; A. G. Hawkes, Percival; Wm. Noble, Oxbow.

DISTRICT DIRECTORS:

James Robinson, Walpole; J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw; Charles Dunn- ing, Beaverdale; John Evans, Nutana, Dr. T. Hill, Kinley; Thos. Cochrane, Melfort; Andrew Knox, Colleton; George Boerma, North Battleford.

Canada, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Dominion authorities and to the press."—Carried.

♦ ♦ ♦

DELEGATES TO COMMISSION

I have pleasure in enclosing \$7.70 for membership fees, convention reports, membership cards, and for subscriptions to THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE. Kindly send me by return mail, fifty more membership cards. Will you also say if the commission will hold a sitting at Waldeck, and how soon. This branch held a meeting on May 13th, and discussed your circular, and passed a resolution; also appointed the president and secretary to attend the commission as delegates.

SEC. WALDECK G. G. A.
Waldeck, Sask.

I am enclosing money for pamphlets re yours of April 22nd, also for THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE to be sent to the enclosed names. When we all get THE GUIDE, better results can be expected. I intend writing soon in connection with the elevator question. We are for a great change. We have had to hand over our grain long enough. Now we intend to have some voice in the selling of it. It must also be handled for us by people paid to do so, not by people paid to squeeze as much as possible.

JOHN G. STEPHEN, Sec.
Orcadia, Sask.

♦ ♦ ♦

ORGANIZED AT SWIFT CURRENT

We met to-day and organized a Grain Growers' Association, and I was instructed to inform you that it is the wish of the organization here to have a sitting of the elevator commission. Kindly inform us of the date so we can have it well advertised among the farmers.

LEWIS A. SACKETT, Sec.-treas.
Swift Current, May 18.

♦ ♦ ♦

SASKATCHEWAN COMMISSION MEETS AT MOOSE JAW.

The first meeting of the Saskatchewan elevator commission was held at Moose Jaw, Wednesday, May 18. After a morning spent in an informal discussion with the executive of the Grain Growers' Association, gathering their views as to the scope of the inquiry and mapping out future plans, the commission got down to serious business.

Considerable interesting evidence was gathered from four farmers heard. While some indefiniteness of opinion was expressed in replying to the questions put by the commission, there was a perfect unanimity of opinion in their condemnation of the present system of private-owned elevators and a need for a better system to take its place.

The witnesses were equally definite in their condemnation of any system of monopoly in shipping, whether at the hands of the government or of private companies. Thus each witness declared for the retention of the loading platform.

As one witness humorously put it, "When the Grits are in power the Tories can use the loading platforms and when the Tories are in control, why, the Grits can use the shovel."

The recognized value of the government system of elevators was making

possible an ideal sampling market. Such a market would put the different classes of buyers in competition with each other for the different qualities of grades. Not alone was there need for the remedy of abuses due to private ownership of storage facilities, but as one witness put it, the establishment of a public-owned system would be the thin edge of the wedge of public ownership, and the operation of transportation facilities and the creation of a system of internal storage operated under an independent commission.

S. K. Rathwell, one of the witnesses heard, who is at present interested in several farmers' elevators, was not in favor of abolishing the farmers' elevators in existence with the introduction of the government system.

H. Doerrell, president of the Moose Jaw Agricultural Association, advocated the government-operated elevators, but stood out strongly for certain control over the local operator by the patrons of the system. Asked by the chairman what he would suggest to ensure the financial success of such a system, he proposed to ask for a guarantee of support from the local grain growers and also to reward their patronage by fixing a rate of storage at the lowest point compatible with supplying a revenue for successful operation.

At Thursday's session the most interesting feature was a long discussion between E. M. Partridge, a member of the executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and Prof. McGill, chairman of the commission.

Mr. Partridge was able to give much valuable information to the commission and promised to furnish a draft budget for their benefit, such budget to contain estimates of the scheme propagated by the grain growers so far as they are able to compile them.

Mr. Partridge stood out as opposed to anything less than the government-owned system. Nothing in the nature of a compromise did he think suitable. The whole system of private ownership was undesirable, he said. Government supervision did not meet with favor nor did the suggestion of government co-operation.

A long discussion on the financial side of the question followed. Mr. Partridge deplored the rampant commercialism of governments to-day against which he said there was forming a revulsion of feeling. He admitted that the government could not be expected to operate a system of elevators at a loss and he considered a small loss likely for a time unless they could realize there was a secondary good in operation which far outweighed the small pecuniary deficit.

The general trend of opinion, he held, was tending in that direction. People were realizing the good of the movement and were expressing it in their votes.

As the general intelligence of the country was raised so would their support increase, for as the articulate and intelligent portion of the community expressed themselves so would follow the more ignorant. Finally Mr. Partridge agreed on behalf of his executive to supply the commission with figures and estimates relating to their scheme as far as they could. He was promised help in the nature of clerical assistance on the authority of the commission if necessary.

♦ ♦ ♦

PLOW ROAD ALLOWANCE.

An idea came to my mind the other day, which I would like you to publish, and on which I would like the opinion of other farmers. Here it is: Let every farmer cultivate and crop a strip of land about 35 ft. wide right in the centre of the road allowance for three years. Each year plow it, and each and every time it is ploughed it must be struck out from the centre. After it has been ploughed three times the centre of the road would be about a foot higher, and the outside furrow would be a foot lower than the level of the prairie. The centre of the grade would be thus about two feet higher than outside furrows or ditches.

The crop would pay for the labor, but to encourage the movement, I would suggest that the government pay, say \$10. per mile at the end of three years. The recent bad prairie fires brought this idea to my mind, for these roads would make ideal fire guards. A fire could not gain force or spread, as these roads would be a perfect protection. Then think

of the thousands of miles of good roads we would have at the end of three years all through our Province.

Rossetti, Sask.

ROBT. HICKS.

♦ ♦ ♦

RE GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

In reply to your letter as to how the elevator question is to be handled, this local has passed a resolution to the effect; "That all internal elevators of Saskatchewan shall be controlled by an entirely independent commission, money to operate them to be advanced by the government. Also that the commission acquire the necessary terminal elevators to handle the grain at Fort William, thus doing away with middle men, so the producer can sell to consumer as direct as possible with the least expense. Also that the commission keep in view terminals at Hudson Bay on the proposed new railway."

We would like the commission to get us some relief this fall from the elevator companies who run elevators on the Outlook Branch.

Central Butte, Sask. LOUIS OPPER.

♦ ♦ ♦

SUMMER MEETING AT WADENA

Our association held a very live and interesting meeting on the 7th inst. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and correspondence read and considered, the elevator question was taken up for discussion. After the various plans submitted were considered, we voted unanimously in favor of the one embodying a complete system with all the necessary equipment to handle our grain from the initial shipping point to the ultimate market.

Re plan of management. The one embodying the Minister of Agriculture and two nominees of the Grain Growers' Association was the one most suitable to us, providing each had equal power.

We were greatly in favor of a summer meeting, and are very expectant of one at Wadena, as the Paswegin branch have consented to us holding it here provided we put up the \$20. We have decided to do that. So it is up to you to give us the exact date and have posters sent in good time.

Kindly let us know what is the nearest point to here that the elevator commission will sit. If it is here or near here, we should like to present some views in person.

W. T. McPHERSON, Sec.
Wadena, Sask.

♦ ♦ ♦

A NEW ASSOCIATION.

A Grain Growers' Association was organized at Hiss View on May 7th. Seven members joined and more promised to join the Association at the next meeting to be held on May 21st. I. W. Tinkess was the moving spirit in organizing the farmers here. But we have felt the need of it all along. We have been depending on the Harris Association, which is a little dormant at present. J. W. Fidler was elected president; J. K. Finlayson, vice-president; and F. A. Bouts, secretary-treasurer. The election of the board of directors was left over until next meeting.

Harris, Sask. F. A. BOUTS.

♦ ♦ ♦

MANY NEW SETTLERS

The manner in which the Great West is being developed was again demonstrated when a number of settlers from St. Paul and other places came through Winnipeg on the G. T. P. train Thursday.

A party consisting of 109 bound for the Trapping Lake district via Scott, Sask., occupied three private cars, which were chartered by the Luse Land and Developing company of St. Paul. Two private cars chartered by the William Pearson Land Company, Winnipeg, conveyed a party of forty-five for the Last Mountain Lake district via Watrous, while another two cars engaged by a real estate company, of St. Paul, carried fifty-six new settlers bound for Irma, Alta. From these three companies 210 new settlers will make their homes in the West, but on other cars also attached to this special were about 100 who had taken up land for farming purposes. There were eleven cars, and an official of the Grand Trunk Pacific is authority for stating that these investors in the Canadian West are worth at least \$10,000 each.

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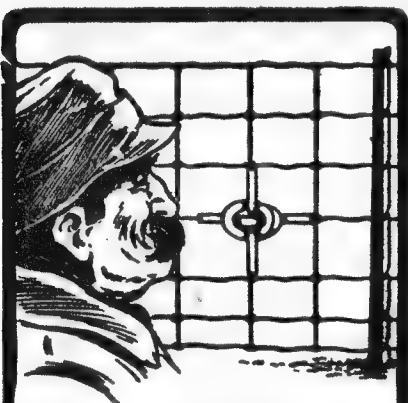
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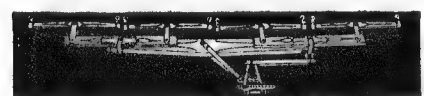
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Subsidies to Promote Trade and Tariffs to Hamper it.

From The Toronto Sun

Including the one hundred and thirty-three million dollars voted by parliament for this year is the sum of nearly two millions for subsidized steamship services. Part of this money will be paid to vessels which carry the mail, such as the Allan Line, with its Montreal and Liverpool service. Payments for such service, provided they are reasonable, are not only legitimate, but necessary. In many cases, however, no mail (or next to no mail) is carried by subsidized lines, and no other really public service performed by them; in such cases public money is taken for the promotion of a purely private enterprise.

The service between Canada and Mexico on the Atlantic may be taken as an illustration. For that service a subsidy of \$50,000 was paid by the Dominion government in 1909, and all the public received in return was the carriage of four sacks of mail. That figures out a little over \$12,000 per sack. The steamer carried, in addition to the mail, some 16,000 tons of freight supplied from ordinary commercial sources. Figured on this basis, the taxpayers of Canada paid a little over \$3 per ton as a bonus to have that freight carried for private parties who could probably just as well have sent it by some other route. The bonus per ton in this case was more than double the entire cost of carrying a ton of wheat across the Atlantic in ships which are not subsidized by anybody. A worse case still is that of Canada-to-South-Africa-line. The bonus paid this line in 1909 amounted to \$146,000, and no mail at all was carried. The freight transported for private interests totalled 30,000 tons, so that the subsidy in this case worked out nearly \$5 per ton.

Still more indefensible are the payments made for the benefit of little local lines in the maritime provinces. A line from

Port Mulgrave to Marble Mountain and intermediate ports, received \$6,000 in subsidy and carried 554 tons of freight; a line from Mulgrave to Cheticamp received \$5,000 and carried 979 tons of freight; and a line from Pictou to Cheticamp, paid \$2,000, carried 1,289 tons of freight. In none of these cases was any mail carried. It was a case of paying a public subsidy for a purely private service. The worst case of all is that of a line connecting Bonaventure in Quebec with Petit Rocher in New Brunswick. This line did not carry any mail either, but it did handle 190 tons of commercial freight, and received \$3,000 in the form of a public subsidy for doing the same. That works out at \$16 per ton which was probably well on to the actual value of the goods carried.

So little does the carriage of mail count for in many of the lines subsidized that the sole defense offered for the spending of public money in this way is that the payments are intended to stimulate trade and commerce, and thus benefit the whole country. Even this defense falls when the facts are looked into. We cannot, for a generation to come at all events, expect to have any great trade with China, Mexico, Australia, South America or South Africa. And yet we are paying subsidies aggregating \$600,000 a year for lines giving us direct connection with those countries. In other cases, where trade might be developed, we are committing the double folly of granting subsidies to stimulate traffic with one hand and writing into the customs tariff well-nigh prohibitive rates of duty in order to discourage it with the other. One illustration of this is afforded in the authorization of a subsidy of \$133,000 for a direct line to France, while at the same time we tax all goods France sends us by this subsidized line to the extent of about one-third their value. We do much the same thing in the case of Great Britain. We subsidize purely freight lines (no mails carried) between Halifax, St. John and Liverpool to the extent of \$20,000 a year, and between St. John, Halifax and London to the amount of \$40,000 a year, and then we tax British clothing carried to us by these steamers to the extent of 30 per cent. of its value. Trade is either a good thing or a bad thing. If it is bad we should not encourage it by subsidizing lines of steamships to promote it; if it is good we should not hamper it by tariffs representing almost a third of the value of the goods traded in.

PONIES FOR RANCHERS

There arrived at North Portal, Thursday, a shipment of 228 cow ponies and 146 mules from the ranchers of Casas, Grande, Mexico. The animals are the property of Messrs. Ryan and Fares, Winnipeg, and E. P. Day, a well known rancher of Medicine Hat. They will be used on the ranches of Southern Alberta. Seven ponies died en route. O. D. Owen, a U. S. customs officer of El Paso, accompanied the shipment to see that none were disposed of en route. The duty payable on these animals entering Canada will total \$4,675, as no horse or mule, according to the customs regulations, is valued at less than \$50 and the rate of duty is twenty-five per cent.

H. B. R. LEGAL TANGLE

An Ottawa dispatch of May 19 said:—"The next stage of the dispute between the original members of the Hudson Bay and Pacific railway company will be reached on Saturday, when the council for the English directors will appear before Judge MacTavish in the high court to show reason why the injunction secured by the Ottawa directors preventing them from holding a meeting to organize the company, should not be continued. It is expected that some interesting statements as to the proposals of the members of the syndicate will be made during the course of the argument."

The President of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange



GEORGE FISHER

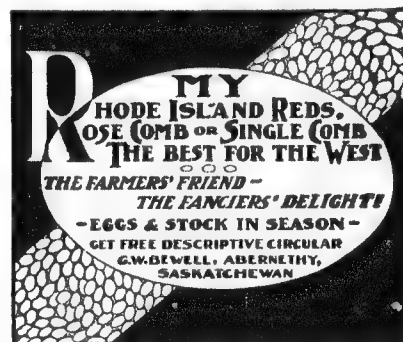
Ye ken I'm a dabbler i' grain;
Excuse me if I'm not verra plain
I'm Scotch frae the roots
Of my hair tae my boots;
It's naeboddy's faut but my ain.

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unknown.

Frances E. Willard said: "Under the
searchlight of knowledge in these latter
days it is folly for us to longer ignore the
mighty power of poverty to induce evil
habits of every kind."—Duluth Labor
World.

Cecil Collins, a 14-year-old newspaper
delivery boy was killed by being run over
by a street car at Ottawa.

Joseph Fels, Reformer

By "J. O." in Land Values

Where did the budget come from? This question has been asked and will be asked again. The budget is the result of men's faith in, and work for, a great and simple idea, just like the fruit of gardens and fields. No one interested in such matters is surprised if a lily, whose roots are loosened and torn from the soil, withers or grows weak and distorted. No such person has any doubt as to how this weakness may be prevented or repaired. There are people who hold exactly similar views with regard to the connection of human beings to the soil. They see no matter for amazement in the imperfections which mark the bodies, minds and characters of men and women, whose connection with land is not according to their needs. They see no way of removing the imperfections except by allowing these men and women to strike their roots again into the element from which their life is drawn. Given this freedom they see nothing to prevent them from becoming strong and beautiful in every part of their nature.

Joseph Fels is one of the people who hold this faith. Nations of men have been wrenched from their hold on land by national systems of land tenure—if systems, which daily become more perfect instruments for separating men from land, can be called systems of "tenure." Whole nations decay and die under these systems, and as a great and universal alternative to all these, the taxation of land values, has been advanced. To the promotion of this alternative Joseph Fels has set himself with remarkable devotion and energy. "The taxation of land values," he said a few weeks ago at a meeting held in one of the committee rooms of the British House of Commons, "the taxation of land values in this world is the way to heaven in the next." These are the words of an enthusiast who sees in this reform the means of regenerating men in the highest moral and spiritual sense.

Joseph Fels was born in a country village called Halifax Court House, Virginia, on December 16th, 1854. When very young his father moved to Yanceyville in North Carolina, and from there he was sent to school in Richmond, Virginia, an old town, as American towns go. In 1867 the family removed to Baltimore, but here business reverses overtook the father and Joseph was obliged to leave school in 1870, and in the next year, at the age of seventeen, started as traveller for a firm of toilet soap manufacturers in Baltimore. In 1872 he changed his position, and, along with his father, represented and travelled for a Philadelphia firm in Baltimore. In a year or two they both became partners, their services and connection being their capital. A little later, after paying off obligations incurred by the business, they purchased it and removed to Philadelphia. The firm became Fels & Co. with father and son as partners. In 1894 a special process of soap-making was invented, and from that time the firm devoted itself solely to the manufacture of the well-known soap—Fels-Naptha, a business which has had a great success.

Having visited England for almost twenty years on business, Mr. Fels decided to open a selling branch in this country in 1901. Since that time Mrs. Fels and he have lived part of every year in England. Shortly after this he began to take an interest in social questions, and particularly in the land question. Fairhope Single Tax Colony which had been founded on Mobile Bay, Ala., appealed to him. The land was held on Single Tax principles, and as far as it was possible for a small community embraced in a larger community, not governed by these principles, it was hoped that it might furnish an object lesson. Mr. Fels has generously supported the experiment. In 1905 he purchased some 1300 acres at Hollesley Bay, England, to form a labor colony for the unemployed. This experiment has since been taken over by the government. He also purchased 600 acres at Maylands, Essex, a large part of which is under French gardening and intensive cultivation by small holders.

While these schemes were undertaken from a desire to see men, who had been broken in the pitiless industrial struggle, immediately restored to a natural in-

dependence, his mind is too active, and his vision and sympathies too wide to be confined in them. He is statesman and philosopher enough to see that national, and even world-wide institutions must be swept away before any class of people can avail themselves of the natural and indispensable opportunities of living.

In 1907 he became interested in the British movement for the taxation of land values. The work being done by the United Committee and by the different Leagues gained his approval, and from that time he has given his money liberally to enable them to extend their activities through the press, by meetings and demonstrations, by the publication of literature and by any other means which the political situation should demand. It is owing to this magnificent and generous support, more perhaps than to anything else, that the movement has made such great progress in Great Britain and in the world during the past year. The budget was brought in on the wave of opinion made in its favor throughout the country; it was carried to the lords on opinion made by such demonstrations as that in Hyde Park and it will be carried in spite of the lords by opinions made in similar ways.

By much the greater part of the means for carrying on this work was furnished by Mr. Fels. To the United Committee he has offered £10,000 a year, provided an equal amount is subscribed by others. At present he is spending about £20,000 in the movement throughout the world.

In whatever country Mr. Fels finds a movement for this reform he supports it; in America, in Australia, in New Zealand and on the continent. He has wealth and his wealth gives him power in these days when a man, with well-directed effort, may overthrow not merely a dynasty, but a system on which twenty tyrannies rest. While these are not yet the days of democracy, they are the days when democracy is strenuously and successfully struggling to be born. Behind all the political movement and crises there has been the agitation for the clear and definite principle of justice in industrial relations; behind the politicians there has been a body of men who refer every question to justice, not to political or legal precedents and customs which are one thing today and another tomorrow. Joseph Fels is in this class. He is singular among wealthy men. It is common now for beneficiaries of privilege to endow universities, to pay privileged teachers to teach privileged students, who are then given a motive to maintain privilege. With his wealth, he gives truth feet to run through the open streets, into the markets and workshops, to escape from the schools and churches, where its feet are tied. He has no fear of justice; he does not believe that its universal and speedy establishment would injure a single interest that is worthy of protection, or hurt a single human feeling that deserved consideration or tender treatment. He knows that beautiful traits of human character are now repressed by social injustice, and that ugly and repulsive traits are developed. He strikes hard and fearlessly at this injustice.

Mr. Fels owes much of his success as a business man, and his more singular success as a reformer, to certain simple qualities of mind and character. He keeps himself peculiarly open and receptive to suggestions and schemes for the advancement of any cause in which he is interested. He listens to all who approach him. He makes a wide search for movements which are seriously calculated to alter social conditions, and when he finds them, he supports them with intense energy and devotion. Inviting frank communications and suggestions he is himself exceedingly frank and straightforward. Besides being an American, he is a Jew, and the combination in his case has produced a man in whose being there are no exclusive barriers, and no mysterious recesses. His love of mankind, his wide, practical sympathy, his utter disregard for nationalities and other divisive marks, his perfect frankness, sometimes embarrass

Continued on page 26

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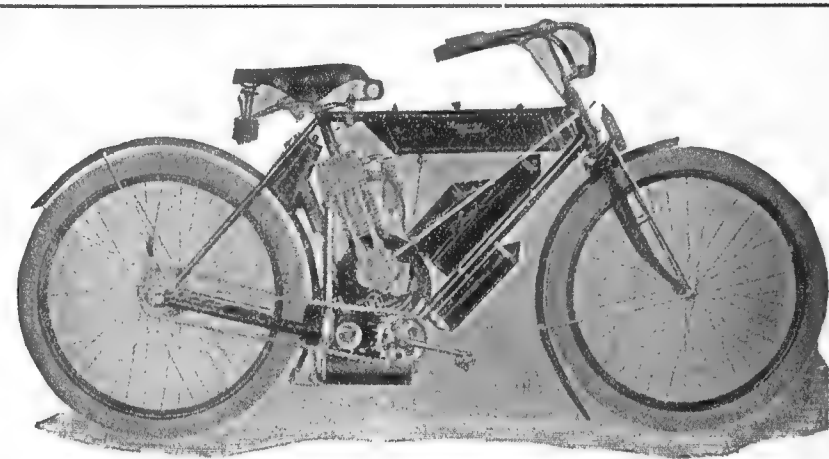
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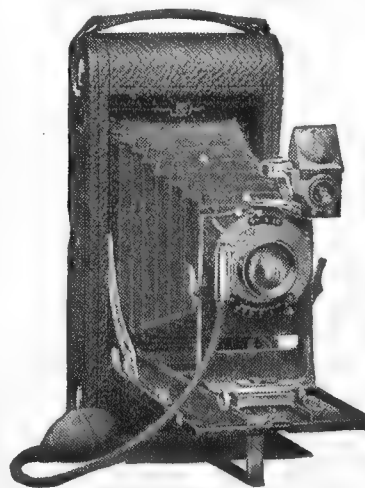
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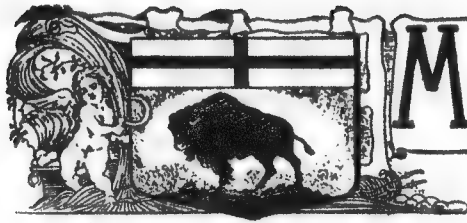
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MANITOBA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers Association by R. McKenzie, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man.

ARRANGE SUMMER MEETINGS

Now that the hurry of seeding is over it is a good time for the directors of our local branches to arrange for meetings of some kind to be held during the next two months. Every branch ought to arrange for a social day in the form of a picnic or banquet, as well as for the discussion of public questions.

SECRETARY WILL HELP

A meeting of the farmers at Hazelridge is called for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Grain Growers' Association. It is expected that the secretary of the central association will be present to help organize. There is no part of Manitoba where the farmers are so active in organizing at the present time as in the old settled district east of the Red River.

Mr. Thomas McGill, of Bunclody, paid our office a pleasant visit on his way to attend the World's Sunday School Convention at New York.

KILLARNEY TO DEMAND JUST LEGISLATION

The directors of the Killarney branch held a meeting on May 14, and discussed the following resolution to be submitted to the meeting of the branch to be held on May 28.

"Whereas we Grain Growers believe that the object of government is to protect every citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and in the pursuit of happiness unaided by public contributions and unbureaucratic by oppressive exactions, and

"Whereas under the present system of legislation individuals and corporations receive special privileges that enable them to unduly oppress the producers and consumers, and

"Whereas we the producers and consumers have the controlling vote in the electing of our representatives. Therefore it is imperative that we meet in mutual conference to discuss vital issues, and to devise ways and means of directing the affairs of state in our interests. But it is not advisable nor desirable that we affiliate with any of the present political parties, or that we form a new one. But as producers and consumers we wish to concentrate our united energy in the procuring of any desired legislation.

"Therefore be it resolved that we, the Killarney branch of the M.G.A., undertake the organizing of a central executive body, and that we solicit the co-operation of all kindred associations within the electoral division of Killarney."

Killarney has the largest branch and the most active in Manitoba, and the fact that the directors prepared resolutions of which this is an example, for discussion at their regular meetings is one reason why they have made such progress in securing members. This resolution also is an indication of the trend of the minds of farmers as to the attitude they should take in the matter of political parties.

CARROLL AFTER WEEDS

The Carroll branch of the G.G.A. held regular monthly meetings on the first Saturday of each month. The May meeting was a very interesting one. The question of eradicating the Canadian Thistle was up for discussion. A few patches are making an appearance here and there, and the farmers are becoming very much interested in the question. An interesting paper was read by Mr. Q. H. Powell on the method he had taken to get rid of them. He pointed out the nature of the thistle, how it will grow on

the driest land, its roots going down to any depth for moisture. It is a biennial and continues to grow as long as it can get a supply of oxygen. His method was to cut it off from that supply by keeping it under the ground all the summer. This he did by continued cultivation or by plowing several times during the season; about three times with a deep plowing late in the fall would successfully do the trick. Thos. McGill, John Cathcart, E. G. Smith, Pres. J. V. Paterson and others took part in the discussion, agreeing that the method outlined by Mr. Powell was the only successful plan, although some had smothered out small patches by threshing a straw pile on them. The question of keeping the road allowances clear of noxious weeds also came up,

BERTON WILL INVESTIGATE

Berton G.G.A. met on Saturday evening May 14, a number of the Mayfield members being present. Owing no doubt to the seeding operations not being completed a number of the members of the association were not present. The merits of THE GUIDE and the work it is doing were discussed, and all were agreed it was a credit to the G.G.A. and to the whole agricultural fraternity, and that a faithful perusal of its articles from week to week would bring much light on many questions that relate to the farmers' welfare. A profitable talk on the relations and management of the terminal elevators took place and it came home to each with greater force how the farmer was robbed by the mixing of grades and

SIR WILFRID'S WESTERN TRIP

The announcement is made that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of the Dominion, accompanied by Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Minister of Railways, E. M. Pardee, member for Lampton and chief Liberal whip, and E. M. McDonald, member for Pictou, Nova Scotia, and a prospective cabinet minister, are leaving Ottawa on July 7th for a two months tour of Western Canada, visiting as far north as Prince Rupert, the Pacific terminal of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

Presumably the object of the tour is to acquaint themselves with Western opinion on some of the leading questions that engross the public mind of Canada as well as to familiarize themselves first hand of the growth and progress of the western provinces, and to ascertain what the requirements of these provinces are, on account of the rapid expansion and growth of population. It is of the utmost importance that they be made acquainted with what is needed in order that the Prairie Provinces shall make the progress that the natural opportunities they have, if not hindered by artificial obstructions, would enable them to do.

One of the main difficulties in securing reforms from parliament in the past has been that our public men are surrounded with the privileged classes to such an extent that they scarcely ever get the voice of the masses first hand. Therefore in this case it is desirable that big men, and privileged classes shall not monopolize the time and attention of Sir Wilfrid and his associates on this western trip.

There are four special questions that the western people are particularly interested in and on which they should bring pressure to bear upon the Dominion government. These are, Dominion government ownership of the terminal elevators, the immediate construction of the Hudson Bay Road as a government undertaking, the reduction of customs' duties and the establishment of a chilled meat enterprise.

Now that there is a live farmers' organization in each of the three Prairie Provinces there is no reason whatever why these organizations should not take the opportunity of placing the views of the farmers on these particular questions before Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues while they are holding meetings in the provinces. In the matter of securing legislation affecting the interests of the western farmers, there is no question but that the impressions made on the mind of Sir Wilfrid throughout his tour will have a great influence.

Hence the necessity of the leaders of the Grain Growers' movement getting busy and seeing that their views are placed before Sir Wilfrid and his party first hand, and not to permit of him getting his ideas of what legislation is necessary in the interests of farmers from those who live off the farmers. I would suggest that the directors of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association get together as soon as possible and arrange on some definite action. The Association made its influence felt when the tariff commission visited the provinces, and now it has an equal opportunity for making its influence felt when Sir Wilfrid visits the provinces.

R. McKENZIE, Sec., M.G.A.A.

for discussion, and it was felt that the Noxious Weed Act was useless, as the inspector had no defined powers to act upon and therefore very few of them did anything. Wm. Turner suggested that Carroll Association do as the people of Jerusalem did to keep their streets clean, every man sweep his own back yard.

The provincial plowing match will again be plowed in Carroll on the farm of the president, J. V. Paterson, under the auspices of the Carroll Association, on June 15. The June meeting will be taken up with a discussion of the final arrangements.

J. G. MOFFATT.

management of these lake elevators. Other matters were discussed.

Another meeting will be called shortly and the sentiment of the members put into resolutions upon some of the important questions the Association is dealing with. One thing the members purpose is to make the Association educative, believing that an understanding of the real position of the farmer is all that is required to cement us together into one solid body in standing for farmers' rights.

CHAS. DOBSON,

Sec. Berton G.G.A.

MANITOBA GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

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PRESIDENT:

D. W. McCUAIG, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE

VICE-PRESIDENT:

R. C. HENDERS - - CULROSS

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

R. McKENZIE - - - Winnipeg

DIRECTORS:

Peter Wright, Myrtle; R. M. Wilson, Marrington; F. W. Kerr, Souris; G. H. Malcolm, Birtle; J. S. Woods, Oakville; R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains.

MONSTER PICNIC AT KILLARNEY

The Killarney Grain Growers' Association now representing 210 members, will hold a monster picnic on Thursday, June 23, at Killarney Lake. The Park Company have given the Association the free use of their magnificent park grounds at the lake side. The managers will provide tables and hot water for the use of visitors.

Special trains will be run from Napinka and La Riviere, and all intermediate stations, all trains to arrive at 11 o'clock a.m., leaving Killarney at 10-30 p.m. The Killarney Association are preparing to accommodate the largest crowd the lakeside town has held for some years.

It is expected that D. W. McCuaig, president, and R. McKenzie, secretary of the G.G.A. will be present to address the people. It is also expected that a representation of the G.G.G. Co. will be present to discuss the problems that are interesting the agriculturists to such an extent at the present time.

Killarney, Man. S. M. HAYDEN, Sec.

IT IS APPOINTED

Swan Lake Grain Growers' Association held a meeting on May 14, at which the following resolution was passed unanimously: "Resolved that the Swan Lake branch of the G.G.A. desire respectfully to call the attention of the Manitoba Government to the necessity of at once appointing the Elevator Commission, as unless work is commenced immediately the benefits of the Act will not be enjoyed for another year at least."

A copy of above was ordered to be sent to the premier and minister of public works.

At this meeting also, in view of the fact of the very wide difference between the price paid for cattle and those charged for dressed meat, the formation of a beef ring, or other methods of protecting the producer and consumer were talked over.

Swan Lake, Man. W. H. HOLLAND, Acting Sec.-Treas.

ARNAUD TO PICNIC

The Arnaud Branch has arranged for a picnic on June 10, at which representatives of the Grain Growers' Association will deliver addresses. It is also expected that the sitting member and the opposing candidate will be present.

"My lords, I cannot flatter your lordships by saying that the objection of the Scotch to the hereditary constitution of this chamber is ever likely to be removed. Strangely enough, it is an hereditary objection to an hereditary principle. It is born in their bone and their flesh and their blood. It has come to them from a century back. I remember Mr. Gladstone telling me that when he was a young man travelling south from his father's house to London, at the time of the great Reform Bill of 1832, he passed through Dundee and saw two placards which made his blood run cold. I have absolutely forgotten one, but I think I shall never forget the other. The other was simply this: 'To hell with the bloody tyrants!' (Laughter.) And you, my lords, or rather your predecessors, were the bloody tyrants. (Laughter.) Very much the same sort of language is used now. (Laughter.)"—Lord Rosebery in the House of Lords, March 14.

Protection the Curse of Canada

By A. J. Stevenson

ALL protection is morally as well as economically bad. It is of the tendencies of the system that I speak, which operate variously upon most men unconsciously, upon some men, not at all; and surely that system cannot be good which makes an individual or set of individuals live on the resources of the community and causes him relatively to diminish that store which duty to his fellow citizens and their equal rights should teach him by his contributions to augment."—Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

These are stirring economic times in which we live. In the mother country a wealthy and influential class is engaged in a serious attempt to destroy the free

review of our existing protective system partly in the hope of inducing each reader to lay aside party prejudices and frankly consider how he himself and his country stand to lose or gain by the tariff; and partly with a view of ascertaining whether there is any deep-rooted sentiment in favor of free trade visible in the prairie provinces. Not that Canada lacks economists of every shade and opinion and degree of ability, but, unfortunately, her present politicians are not the men to undertake any dispassionate criticisms of the national economics and the opinions of the professors and journalists who are most fitted for the task are always in a community of practical men, viewed, if not with disdain, at least with suspicion



F. B. MACLENNAN
Member of the Manitoba Elevator Commission

trade system which has given her sixty years of prosperity. In the United States there is to be seen a stern uprising against the oppression of organized wealth working through a high protective tariff. Even Australia meditates some fiscal innovation which will at least serve to show that protection and socialism are twin sisters. Canada, alone, of all the great high tariff countries, seemingly basks in fiscal self-satisfaction and passively accepts the existing system as the last word in economic success. But it is surely folly of a perverse type to abstain from self-inspection when the two nations with whose destinies that of the Dominion is most closely linked, are engaged in taking stock of their fiscal position. A change in the policy of either cannot fail to have its effect on Canada and for this reason it is a matter of peculiar urgency that the public opinion of this country, and in particular of the western provinces should be directed to its fiscal problems.

It is therefore the humble purpose of the writer, who is neither an academic economist nor a party politician to initiate a dispassionate examination and



W. C. GRAHAM
Member of the Manitoba Elevator Commission

as impractical theories. The Liberal party at Ottawa still gives lip service to the cause of free trade, but even now many Liberal papers are engaged in a heroic effort to prove that Mr. Fielding made no real concessions in the recent negotiations with Washington. Further negotiations are in sight and our fiscal future will largely depend on the result. The country is outwardly prosperous and its material progress, assisted by bonused capital, is nothing short of wonderful. But beneath the surface prosperity there is a dim consciousness in the minds of many sane and serious men that all is not well in Canada's household and that grave dangers which cannot be shirked await us. Of these dangers, the economic and political results of protection are the chief source and the charge is not hard to prove.

Under protection our political life has gradually decayed and stagnated year by year until it has become a by-word, even in the Dominion itself for corruption and futility. The cost of living is increasing by leaps and bounds. Trusts and combines flourish on every side but scarcely a voice—Dr. Clarke. of

Red Deer, is an honorable exception.—is heard in the Ottawa wilderness attacking the well spring of the greater portion of these undoubted evils, the protective tariff.

The number of free trade malcontents that one meets in private life in the West is enormous, but they are at present dumb souls without a voice to make their feelings known. If free trade sentiment is dumb during the progress of fiscal negotiations by the Ottawa authorities it is more than certain that the protectionist will not be silent or inactive and the man who presses his case firmly and persistently has even the better chance of victory. It is, therefore, a simple duty for those who have the free trade cause at heart to endeavor to stimulate its adherents into some definite action. The farmers form by far the most important element in our Canadian society and with them lies the hope of free trade as they are the foremost sufferers under protection. Therefore the writer has chosen THE GUIDE, the leading organ of the Western farmers for the purpose of reviewing and examining the whole question of the tariff. If there are any readers who believe in the feasibility of a non-political movement to secure Free Trade by means of Free Trade Leagues and an active propaganda, a knowledge of their enthusiasm and promise of their support will be welcomed. Adam Smith still retains his pride of place among economists and the innate common sense of the doctrines evolved in his "Wealth of Nations" is no less potent today than it was one hundred years ago. Considerable use will be made of that work, and the Canadian fiscal system will be examined in the light of his maxims. Reference will also be made to the contents of "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," by Edward Porritt, a most daring indictment of the system which some philanthropist ought to publish in a cheap edition; and also Prof. Shisla Nicholson's "Project of Empire," wherein he discusses the possibilities and advantages of Free Trade within the British Empire.

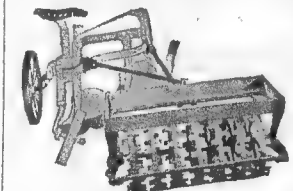
Canada is everlastingly paraded as an example of a country prospering under the blessings of protection and as a model for a backward and decadent mother country to imitate. In point of fact there is probably no more awful example of a blight of a tariff system upon a democracy. Protection was introduced by Sir John A. Macdonald at a time when the eastern provinces were temporarily stagnant as a result of the extraordinary development of the middle western states which had attacked the more vigorous element of the younger generation of Canadians. A similar development in the Northwest is now repaying Canada for her past losses and this cause of complaint has passed away. It was reasonable that the more southerly region of North America should secure the first attention of these immigrants. But Canada was impatient and eager to hasten the day of her prosperity. Protection had a temporary but expensive success but was already beginning to break down when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was returned on a Free Trade platform in 1896. However the protected interests had prepared against the day of adversity and by supporting its exchequer during the campaign, had secured powerful allies in the Liberal party. As a result Free Trade pledges were forgotten and the party conscience saved by the introduction of the British preference, which is not so much the loyal offering of a daughter state as the half-hearted attempt to fulfil a promise to relieve

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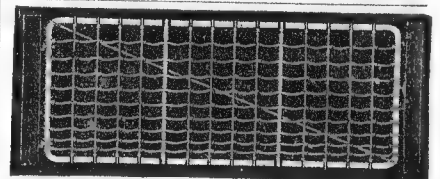
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At this juncture by a lucky accident for the protectionists, other economic and natural forces asserted themselves. The West began its era of amazing development. Prosperity turned the heads of men from political problems and protection has survived to obtain a wholly undeserved credit for Canada's material success. A commercial boom in a new country seems never to fail to leave a toilsome trail on its public life. The prize of the game of development attracts the best brains of the community and the government of the state is left to less worthy men whose errors and extravagances are forgotten in the general prosperity.

Such has been the fate of Canada since 1896, and the protectionists have used their opportunity to entrench themselves in the commonwealth and claim for themselves the sanctity of an ancient and well tried institution. The situation thus created has been enormously profitable to a limited class of the community, but that it has been and still is a national disaster is easy proof to impartial men.



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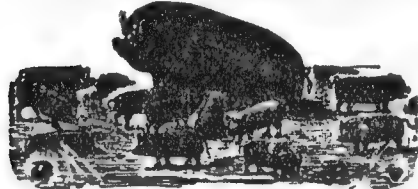
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Denmark has a Farmer Ministry

Continued from page 12

The peasant is also his own banker. There are 536 co-operative savings banks in the country. Here the farmer places his savings. Here he goes when he wants a loan. The deposits in 1906 amounted to \$208,500,000, and the number of depositors to 1,352,000 (over half of the population), with an average deposit of \$154. Now the peasant is talking of organizing a great central bank for the whole country, a bank which will include all the co-operative societies and all of the labor unions as well.

But the co-operative story does not end here. The farmer does his own buying at wholesale. Through these purchasing societies he buys food for his cattle. Almost everything that he consumes comes to him at cost. It is purchased by central agencies made up from representatives of local agencies. The goods are then distributed to the stores, one of which is to be found in every village. Thus he gets his agricultural implements. Thus he buys his food and all his supplies. He saves the profit of the jobber and the retail dealer for himself. The turnover of the purchasing societies in 1907 was \$17,500,000.

Education

As was before stated, there is no illiteracy in Denmark. School attendance is compulsory up to the age of fourteen. This is usually followed by a period of from three to four years, when the children work on the farm. Above the elementary schools are the high schools. They are privately organized, but practically all of them receive aid from the state. The boys attend in the winter and the girls in the summer. The tuition is small and the students live in the schools.

Along with these high schools are the agricultural colleges, of which there are twenty-nine. They give a very thorough course in all of the things that relate to Danish agriculture. They also are aided by the state.

It is through these high schools and agricultural colleges that the Dane is educated. There are over six thousand students in attendance. The boys are trained in agricultural chemistry, in stock-breeding, in seeds, in the management of co-operative establishments. In addition, an immense amount of what might be termed extension work is going on all of the time. There are lectures and circle work. Excursions are made to Copenhagen and elsewhere, while the co-operative societies have special textbooks for the use of the farmers. The papers and the magazines are universally read, while constant political and agricultural meetings are being held.

Everybody in Denmark seems to be an agitator of some kind. And Danish culture is a product of it all. It is not hard and fast, it is a part of the thought of everyone. The education of the peasant is like the information of the American baseball "fan." It is a part of his life. The Danish peasant is saturated with the culture of his nation, the culture which has come from the mastery of his subject and a knowledge of the politics of the country.

The Lesson of it All

What does this experiment station in democracy teach? In the first place it demonstrates the controlling influence of a system of land ownership on the life of a people. Denmark is democratic, enlightened, and self-governed because the great bulk of the people have an interest in the soil. France, Holland, and Switzerland prove the same thing. It shows, too, that poverty can be reduced to a minimum and the well-being of all the people promoted by state aid and co-operation. Even wages in the city are determined by the agricultural situation. The ease with which men live on the farm and acquire holdings of their own compels the employer to compete with the land for his labor. The land question thus lies at the root of the wages question.

Further than this, the Danish farmer appreciates that he is a consumer as well as a producer. He has learned that his success in agriculture, is the result of his own efforts. It is not due to any bounty or subsidy from the state. He is not fooled into any belief in protection. He is a free-trader. He buys where he will in the cheapest market, and the cost of living is much below what it is in America. He is not afflicted by trusts or monopolies. There is sufficient competition in the world which seeks him out to enable him to pick and choose, and he is able to get the best that the world offers and at his own price.

Here, too, may be seen voluntary co-operation at its best. The farmer gets all he produces. And by education and the aid of the state he has increased the productivity of his labor. Like Switzerland and Germany, the little State of Denmark shows that the old philosophy of individualism has broken down, and there are many activities which the State itself must assume in order to protect the people and promote their common welfare.—Free Press, March 9, 1910.

Joseph Fels, Reformer

Continued from page 23

estimable people whose experience and outlook have been narrower, but his influence in this respect is always salutary. Mr. Fels is still very young as a reformer, but he has grown quickly. Encouraged by a wife whose sympathies, intelligence, and fearlessness are great and strong, he has given himself with his whole heart to the land reform movement throughout the world. Perhaps no man has done such effective and far-reaching work in such a short time. His arrival in the field of British politics could not have been more opportune. His liberal contributions to the movement for the taxation of land values, his close interest in the manner of spending the money, his energy in undertaking and carrying through tasks which are only possible to an independent and wealthy man, have advanced this movement to an incredible extent. Since Henry George proclaimed his idea to the world, its progress in public thought has been rapid and steady. If we may use the expression, that idea or truth has been happy in the men it has found to serve it in different countries and in different ways, and Joseph Fels is one of the greatest and one of the humblest of these servants.

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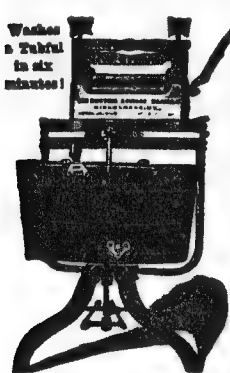
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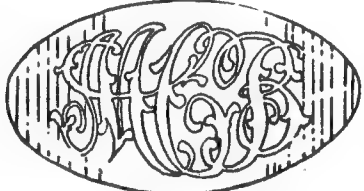
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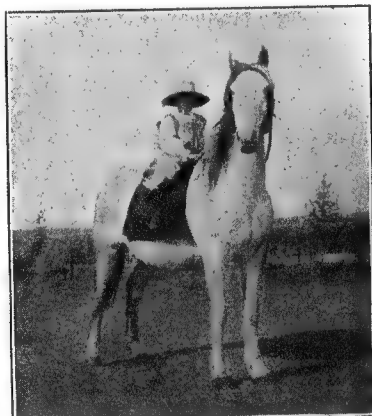
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Associate membership fee, \$1.00 per year

Dear Friends:—Your letters have been a great delight to me. Each came just at the moment help or cheer was needed in our Sunshine work. Many, many thanks to all.

MARIE.

Dear Marie:—Enclosed you will find \$1.00 for the Sunshine Guild. I'm sure your society will live and prosper exceedingly well, for such a good work must go



A Youthful Sunshiner at Claresholm, Alta.

on. That little cloud didn't hurt us very much. I guess just made things stronger than ever. Wishing you all success.
A WELL WISHER.

Kenton, Man.

LIVES IN ALBERTA

Dear Marie:—As I have been reading the letters of the Sunshine Guild, I thought I would like to join. I live in Alberta on a farm, and I am ten years old, coming eleven in June. I am sending the two-cent stamps. Now, I will close with love. Hoping the Sunshine Guild will get along well.

MARGARET E. KENNEDY.

Ferry Point, Alta.

SAW THE CLUB

Dear Marie:—While I was looking over THE GRAIN GROWER'S GUIDE I saw a club called the Sunshine Guild. I feel glad to join your loving club. I am not living at home but a mile away at my uncle's place. I go to school every day and have to walk a mile. My father just fixed his house up last summer and he's got a furnace. I hope to get a nickel silver badge.

GUY REID. (Age 11)

Cecil, Sask.

A LITTLE HELP

Dear Marie:—As a little help to the good work I am sending fifteen cents, and I will be sending more later on.

WILLIAM SCARTH.

Binscarth, Man.

SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT

Dear Marie:—Well here I am again. I did not see my last letter in print so thought I would try again. I have not yet received my membership card. Would you send me a badge sometime soon?

I was thinking the other night which would be best to send, clothes or a box containing a loaf of bread, some cakes of butter and some more eatables. Now which do you think is best? Tell me and I will send something. Also when the roses come I shall send you quite a lot and some of my flowers out of the garden. There was a foot-ball match here the other night and one of the school boys got his knee hurt. He has to go around on crutches, but it is getting better now.

NAZEL McNEISH.

Stockton, Man.

WILL SEND CLOTHES

Dear Marie:—I will just send you a line as I want to help in your Sunshine Club. I have a box of clothing I want to send and will you let me know how to send it and to what address. I will also send some money as soon as I hear from you and know that you get this letter. I would be willing to take some cripple for summer if I was near enough to get one.

MRS. A. M. SORSDAHL.

Macoun, Sask.

MANY, MANY THANKS

This letter has been sent to one of our kind friends at Tantallon:

Dear Sir:—Two boxes of clothing and books received. We had a very sad case on our hands the day your boxes arrived. I was grateful indeed for the large under-clothing and bodices which went to comfort hearts in great distress.

Write at any time. I would indeed be glad if all my readers would write to me and look upon me as a sympathetic and loving friend to whom they could write at any time.

Yours in Sunshine or Shade.
MARIE.

CHEERING WORDS

Dear Marie:—As it is quite a long time since I wrote you I thought I would send just a few lines, lest you should think I had forgotten the Sunshine work. I am pleased to know that Harold Green is getting along so nicely at school; I hope that he may still continue to success. I have five dollars on my list now, and have the promise of more. With all good wishes for the Sunshine work and those who perform it,

AGNES CRANWELL.

Broadview, Sask.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD JOIN THE SUNSHINE GUILD

Sign the form below:

Dear Marie:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cent stamp for its postage.

Name

Age

Address

The Home Bank of Canada

Quarterly Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of the Home Bank of Canada has been declared for the Three Months ending 31st of May, 1910, and the same will be payable at its Head Office and Branches on and after Wednesday the first day of June next. The transfer books will be closed from 17th to the 31st of May, 1910, both days inclusive.

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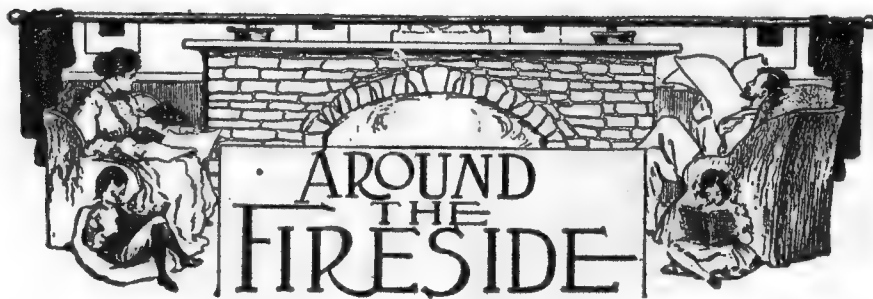
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Domestic Science in Agricultural College

A visit to the Domestic Science Department of the Manitoba Agricultural College on the morning of May 16, revealed a very interesting and pleasing room scene. Miss McDonald, a bright young teacher, gold medalist graduate from the Domestic Science School of Toronto, dressed in spotless stiffly starched white, had the class of some twenty-odd girls, who, garbed in the prescribed uniform of pale green with white aprons and collars, each seated at her own particular table-cabinet, furnished with individual granite-ware utensils all exquisitely clean, presented a feature most satisfying to the artistic sense. The cabinets are, to a casual observer, really heavily built tables, with a top surface area of about 27 by 40 inches, inclosed below and containing small drawers and cupboards, with shelves every inch of which are occupied. Indeed, it is safe to say that nowhere short of on shipboard could you find so much in so little space with easy access and with such perfect order.

These cabinets are ranged end to end round three sides of the room, leaving an aisle between them and the walls, and of course there is a space in the middle of the room bare except for a small table for demonstrating purposes. The girls all sit facing the centre. Each cabinet is surmounted by a gas fed small iron frame not unlike the nickel teapot or kettle stand on your own range or kitchen stove. On these frames the girls do their cooking. Their baking is done in a regular range oven set up in one corner of the room.

The work under way this morning was the cooking of fruits, dried and green, and a cereal. The girls were taught the difference between fruits and vegetables. Prunes were in process of cooking as a sample of dried fruits. The prunes had been carefully washed and left soaking over-night in clear cold water, then cooked slowly in this water, till tender. Then a little lemon added and sugar to taste and a final boil of three more minutes and you had a dish fit for any king. The rhubarb stalks washed, some peeled and some unpeeled, cut into inch lengths and sprinkled with one-third of their bulk of granulated sugar; left for a time, that the sugar might draw the juice, so that cooking could proceed without any water being added. It was noticed that the sugar acted more quickly on the peeled than on the unpeeled rhubarb, though the unpeeled kept shape and color and flavor better during the cooking process.

This cereal, cream of wheat, was cooking in small double boilers at the same time. When nearly ready to serve, a few dates were washed and pitted and dropped in with the cereal and all boiled up together. The dishes were all so daintily managed that the danger would lie in over-tempting the appetite, though the foods treated were of the most commonplace kinds.

The Sewing Room

However much one would love to linger in the well-lighted perfectly appointed kitchen, with its quota of interested and interesting embryo cooks, there were other regions waiting the explorer and the sewing room was next in order. Here were found three new sewing machines and a requisite number of work tables partially enclosed below, where materials and garments under construction can be safely locked up. In this well-lighted roomy room Miss Kennedy from McDonald Institute, a competent instructor in millinery and practical garment making, has charge of the class for certain periods. It will be seen that hard common sense and practical utilities direct every plan and feature of the domestic science work. The girls will purchase suitable materials

and being taught to draft their own patterns and take measurements, make real necessary clothing for themselves, which they will take away when they finish in the school. They have the chance to go to the city stores and buy these materials under supervision of experts, after comparisons of qualities and prices.

The same sound judgment governs the millinery work. As in all other lines the girls begin at the very foundation of the work. For the summer hat they start with the wire in the coil—and the braid in the bunch. From that starter they work up to the completed hat, learning every step as they go.

Many tales have been told and stories embellished by reported feats of needle-work performed by our great-grandmothers on ancient silken samplers and venerable laces. Without desiring in any degree to detract from the respectful awe in which the average descendant justly regards those erstwhile works of needle-craft, it is safe to say that samplers of ordinary patching performed by pupils in the science class would surely equal if not outclass them. Certainly the patching was beautifully done. It has become a fine art.

No one will be sorry to drop back for a moment into the fascinating kitchen again, while a brief account of one of the most important sections of the experimental work in cooking is being mentioned. The principal and her two assistants reside in a private house in the college

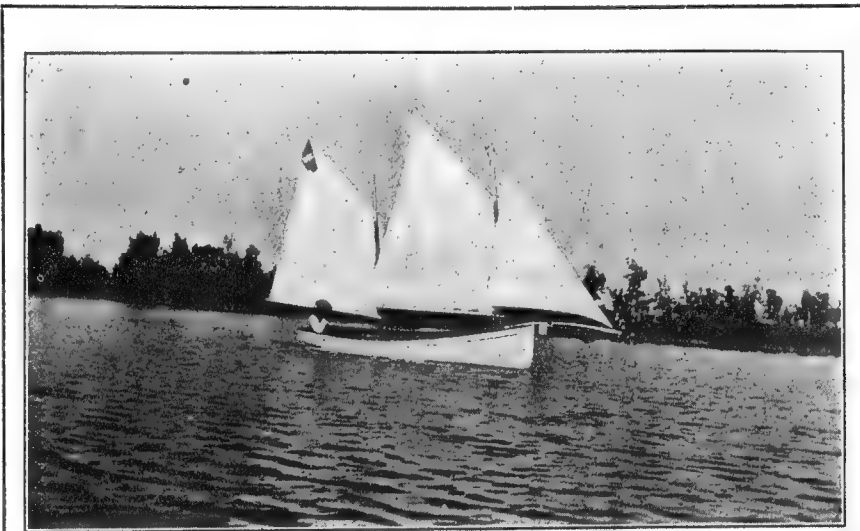
of management, at which presumably the rest of the class and the teachers are entertained. The value of this experience will be understood by every housekeeper who remembers how she shrank and quailed before the awful responsibility of entertaining for the first few times.

Now, we'll really have to say good-bye to that kitchen, with its happy hopeful cooks, because there is literally no end to what can be said about its possibilities and one may just as well stop now as twenty pages so far as reaching the end is concerned. It would surely be a "long bow" to intimate that the Government had any ulterior ideas of developing a sort of sub-conscious matrimonial agency in the now approved Domestic Science course; but the natural effects cannot fail to tend that direction, for what real, womanly woman could resist the instructive attraction towards the successful manipulations of food-stuffs, spotless kitchen tables and utensils and faultless garb, or resist the equally natural desire to reign alone in woman's kingdom. And this altitude attained, entails the necessary adjunct of a willing subjects appreciative obeisance—and from obeisance to equality is one short step, and from equality to matrimony shorter still. It begins to look like a clear case against the Government.

Though more prosaic than millinery, garment-making and cooking, still quite as needful, the laundry work invited attention. In the station are white enamel-lined tubs with cold and hot water taps running into each, and a faucet below to drain off the used water. The girls are here permitted to experiment upon their own apparel, thereby combining a lesson learned and a service performed at one and the same time. The drying and ironing are done in the same room. Sanitation, house furnishing and appropriate decorating and arrangement of rooms are also taught, while the purely mental training is not overlooked either, for English, including literature, is one of the subjects on the curriculum.

The Pervading Genius

Miss Juniper, the presiding, indeed pervading genius would better express her value to the institution, is a host in herself. Under her skilful guidance, system and order are evolving from chaos.



Campers on Broken Pipe Lake, Manitoba

grounds. Here, "monarch of all they survey," each girl is given sole charge of the housekeeping for a week. A requisite sum of money is placed in her hands and a skeleton menu outlined. For instance, the dinner is outlined thus: soup, meat, vegetables, dessert. This stirs the ingenuity of the temporary cook to determine, on her own responsibility, the kind of soup, meat, vegetables, etc., and how they shall be dressed. She takes the money and buys the supplies herself, keeps the accounts and balances up at the end of the week. If she is short she has to make it up, which furnishes a rational stimulant to discretion in buying and comparing values. A second girl is detailed to assist in the manual portion of the work, lest both labor and responsibility would discourage the beginner. Marks of merit are given for success in this work.

Have "At Homes"

In addition to this each girl is privileged to have an "at home" during her week

Some conception of Miss Juniper's work will be understood when it is known that she had to superintend the workmen in their work, had to give detailed measurements of cabinets, sewing tables, cupboards; figure out estimates of supplies foods and dishes and the hundred and one necessary items of equipment for such a varied course; teach several periods exclusively herself and supervise all the rest of the teaching done. She is responsible for everybody and everything, and is wholly devoted to a successful termination of each student's term. Miss Juniper understands girls, which is saying a great deal, and her sympathy surrounds and shelters every member of her class.

Altogether the course is a most desirable one, and if necessary a real effort should be made by the family to allow the daughters the advantages offered by this course.

Many home-loving housekeepers are prone to say "I can teach my daughters this and that," or "They can cook well enough for us," and such like, but we

should not forget that progress is being made in every line of work, housekeeping as well as the rest, and the best of us have much to learn. In the matter of orderliness alone the average house has no conception of the ease and satisfaction that must result from the trained methods of the science course.

It has not been possible for the average mother in the country, raising a family, to acquire and pursue a system of exact neatness and perfect appointments in her busy home that the specialist trained to the work with no handicap can attain, hence the daughter does not see nor realize what is possible under favoring circumstances, hence the need for the away-from-home training.

♦ ♦ ♦

HER FIRST LETTER

Alonzo Rice

"Just a line from baby," and the puzzles that perplex,
"Just a line from baby," and the cares that often vex,
Disappear and leave like mist before the sun's bright ray
When "Just a line from baby" is the order of the day!

"Just a line from baby," chants the bird upon the spray;
"Just a line from baby," sings the brook-let on the way;
All the world looks beautiful arrayed in diamond dew
When "Just a line from baby" heads the day's important news!

"Just a line from baby," and the night is gemmed with stars;
"Just a line from baby" is the music's sweetest bars;
The critic learned in lofty lore its charm will fail to see.
For no one else can read the line, I know excepting me!

♦ ♦ ♦

DISAPPROVES OF "SLAVE"

Editor, Fireside:—I am a reader of THE GUIDE and would like to say something in answer to your correspondent "Slave." I think by the way Slave writes she must surely be the "Boss," because she appears to be watching outside work as well as inside work. She says that a woman has to cook for twenty-five men at threshing time. Now, a thresher's full gang at Bellevue is from 16 to 18 men. Where do the rest of the men come from? Oh! they are the farmers who are changing work hauling the grain to market.

Now, Slave tries to insinuate that they are all threshers. Then she says it is not three o'clock till they are looking for lunch. Now from 4 to 4-30 is the time for lunch. But then, what about the extra seven or nine men? Oh, yes, they are farmers lined around the lunch basket, "Slave's" husband and sons included, keeping a sharp eye on it for fear there is not enough to go round and as hungry as hounds, as she calls them. She says, too, that female help is very hard to procure. Didn't she mean it was hard to keep? Then again she says that the lunch has to be "iced cakes and hot buns." My husband was a thresher, and he says threshers don't look for such delicacies, and if they did they would be disappointed if they expected such things from "Slave."

Now, regarding the threshers sending word he would be at a place to thresh one hour on Saturday evening. Threshers can't always tell to an hour when they will be at a place and even if he was an hour or so late in coming through misfortune was "Slave" not expecting then to come and wasn't the other woman expecting them to go, and if she had to give six men their supper at nine o'clock it was nothing to write about. I think we women are a little hard on the threshers. What would we do if they refused to thresh for us? Why, we would have to buy machines of our own, and then we would be the threshers and would expect to be treated courteously. I think if "Slave" had given the six men their supper and spoke to the "Boss" about it he would have paid her for her extra trouble. In conclusion, I might say that Bellevue threshers always pay board in wet weather. The farmer is supposed to keep them on Sunday even if they do arrive on Saturday night.

CONTENTMENT NO. 1

♦ ♦ ♦

In less than a week after a bride lays aside her wedding gown she begins to wonder how she will look in black.



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WAGES OF SIN

By Louise Ayres Garnett

Whenever I am very good
The grown-ups never say a word;
They do not give me sweets I love,
Or pennies for my china bird.
But when I'm naughty as can be,
It's quite another matter then;
They give me sweets and pennies, too,
If only I'll be good again.

Makes lighter,
whiter, better
flavored bread
—produces
more loaves
to barrel.

PURITY FLOUR

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Sticky Fly Paper.—One part common rosin to four or five parts castor oil. Warm the oil on the back of the stove, crush the rosin and stir in till it dissolves thoroughly. Have ready some stout wrapping paper. Cut in suitable sections. Size with a coating of thin glue, leaving a margin of the paper clear. When thoroughly dry, smear on the sticky stuff and the fly trap is ready for use.

Successful Dry Cleaning.—Cover a small quantity of corn meal with gasoline, and apply with a soft cloth to the article to be cleaned. It will leave no "water marks" and will render the article as good as new. I have used this method with everything, from a lace waist to a Wilton rug, and always with entire success.

To Extricate a Splinter.—When a splinter has been driven deep into the hand, it can be extracted without pain by steam. Nearly fill a wide-mouthed bottle with hot water, place the injured part over the mouth of the bottle, and press tightly. The suction will draw the flesh down, and in a minute or two the steam will extricate the splinter and the inflammation will disappear.

New Way to Blow Bubbles.—Take a clean spool of ordinary size, and put a piece of soap in one end. Dip in water and blow through the other end; the result will be the finest soap bubbles you ever saw. If you live where pipes are not easily obtained, the spool will be found a better substitute, and will afford entertainment for the children on many dull afternoons.

How to Clean Wall Paper.—To clean wall paper use the following recipe: Ten cents' worth of liquid ammonia, ten cents' worth of oil of sassafras, one teaspoonful (even full) of soda, two teaspoonfuls (even full) of salt and one quart of cold water. Mix the cold water with the ingredients, then add white flour until it is thick enough to drop from a spoon. Put in a covered pail, set in a kettle of boiling water and cook until done, stirring often. If it does not stick to the hands when cool it is done. Remove from the pail and divide into loaves, working each piece awhile in the hand. Take out only what is needed, leaving the rest covered in the pail to prevent the ammonia from evaporating. Rub the wall with a loaf, working the dirt into the dough. When very dirty, exchange for a clean loaf. This removes dirt and grease magically and leaves old paper as good as new when used carefully.

How to Cook Fish.—Fish, like meat, must be put either into a hot oven or into boiling water to coagulate the juices on the outside and keep the flavoring in. A fish may be planked wholly on the board. The time of cooking does not depend upon the weight of the fish. A roast of beef, for instance, the heavier—the greater the time of cooking. A fish takes its weight in length rather than in thickness, so we do not increase materially the time of cooking. Cold cooked fish may be made into a number of dainty entrees, like cutlets, cask a la creme, croquettes, scalloped fish, or mixed with mashed potatoes and made into cakes.

To Cure Hams in Brine.—To every four gallons of water allow four pounds of salt, two ounces of saltpetre, three pounds of sugar and three pints of molasses, boil together, removing all skins, then let cool over night.

Rub the meat over with ground pepper, using equal parts of black and red. Place in pickling tub and cover well with the brine, leave in brine for six weeks and turn the pieces each day, then remove from brine, hang up by shank end and smoke over corn cobs for several days. Place in canvas bags and place away in a cool place where rats will not bother.

Some people cover bags with white-wash and others rub the meat with a preparation of borax, red and black pepper and sugar. This is excellent for side meats as insects will not eat meat thus treated.

♦ ♦ ♦

MORE HOMESTEADS

Dear Editor:—Homesteads for women! What next do these "new women" want? Hand them a slice of the moon, or if preferred a bit of Halley's comet. Such a disgraceful state of affairs; social evil and all the woes of city life in our beautiful pine forests. This is "the limit." Now, "Mrs. Real Grievance," love those threshers and give them what is needed—not buns and iced cakes for hard work in

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the heat. A more wholesome diet will suit them better. Good brown bread and white bread and good butter and a pail of good buttermilk. You'll say where is the brown flour? Right there. Take the beautiful wheat, grind carefully and cleanly through the crusher, sift carefully through the flour sifter and behold entire wheat flour!

Now for directions: When you have your usual sponge ready in the morning, take about three quarts of white sponge, add a cup of graham flour to quart, tablespoon sugar and three cups of rich cream. When you put it on the table beware of the onslaught.

Yes, I know I'm a bit old-fashioned. My children tell me so. But I can't help loving the good old ways, they had in the long ago, when I was a good deal younger and my eyes were black as jet; before the lines and wrinkles came and I was my father's pet.

"OLD-FASHIONED."

Kelwood, Man.

♦ ♦ ♦

THE TONGUE

"The boneless tongue, so small and weak, Can crush and kill," declares the Greek.

"The tongue destroys a greater horde," The Turk asserts, "than does the sword."

The Persian proverb wisely saith, "A lengthy tongue—an early death."

Or sometimes takes this form instead, "Don't let your tongue cut off your head."

"The tongue can speak a word whose speed," Say the Chinese, "outstrips the steed."

While Arab sages this impart, "The tongue's great storehouse is the heart."

From Hebrew wit the maxim sprung, "Though feet should slip, ne'er let the tongue."

The sacred writer crowns the whole, "Who keeps his tongue doth keep his soul."

♦ ♦ ♦

THREE MANLY BOYS

Let me tell you about three splendid boys I knew. Their father died, and their mother was left to bring them up and to earn the money with which to do it. So the boys set in to help her. By taking a few boarders, doing the work herself, and practicing strict economy, this blessed woman kept out of debt and gave each of her sons a thorough college education.

But if they hadn't worked like beavers to help her, she never could have done

it. Her oldest boy—only fourteen—treated his mother as if she were the girl he loved best. He took the heavy jobs of housework off her hands, put on his big apron and went to work with a will; washed the potatoes, pounded the clothes, waited on the table—did anything and everything that he could coax her to let him do, and the two younger ones followed his example right along.

Those boys never wasted their mother's money on tobacco, beer or cards. They kept at work, and found any amount of pleasure in it. They were happy, jolly boys, too, full of fun, and everybody not only liked, but respected and admired them. They all married true and noble women, and to-day one of those boys is president of a college, and is in demand for every good word and work; another is my own "beloved" physician, while a third is a well-to-do wholesale grocer in Pueblo, Colorado, and a member of the city council.—Frances Willard.

♦ ♦ ♦

AN OPINION

The following comes to us unsigned, but with the "compliments of a college girl:"

March 16, 1910

But—Woman's Suffrage would vastly increase the ignorant and the purchasable vote, and, in the mixed population of American cities, would prove the strongest enemy of civic reform.—Life.

You couldn't substantiate the above statement by facts gleaned in the four suffrage states. Civic reform will come only when the women get the vote.

Every red-faced politician and saloon-keeper in the country is opposed to Woman Suffrage.

A COLLEGE GIRL.

♦ ♦ ♦

And lots of people seem to go to church for the purpose of picking flaws in the sermon.

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First Prize Essay

Continued from page 8

by which they can judge whether the individual is within or without his rights and they have the whip hand of him in the fact that he is alone. But organization does away with this trouble and many others attendant upon it. No man sees more clearly than the western farmer what is best and most necessary for the West, and individually no man is more helpless to obtain them. The farmer year after year receives for his products the prices that are prevalent, less the middlemen's commission and freightage, and year after year he sees his profits disappearing into a seemingly bottomless abyss. Unaided and alone he can do nothing to remedy this, but united, collectively organized, the farmers of the West can remedy these things and the work of so doing only awaits the realization of their own ability.

The second stumbling block is due to a mistake which no deep thinking person would make. Co-operation is no get-rich-quick scheme, no magic wand, by which profits can be accumulated and fortunes amassed in less than no time. Co-operation is a mighty factor, but ere any factor can produce results it must have suitable environment, and in the way of co-operation there lies at the present time many obstacles which must and will be gradually eliminated, obstacles which are to be found not only in the Canadian West but in every country in the world. The man who joins a co-operative organization with the idea in his head that the monetary returns will be enormous and the individual benefit and increase sudden and large, has yet a lot to learn and it is due to such as he in many cases that we have not had co-operation ere today. Then we come to the third reason, last but by no means least, for in it lies the main cause of the failure of agricultural co-operation. Is there a community in the country in which there is no rivalry of some kind or other and with that rivalry a certain amount of distrust and suspicion? Is there a community which does not contain men of different political and religious views, with different habits and ideas, different aims and ambitions? Is there an appointment imperial, provincial, municipal, out of which there does not arise jealousy of power and place? These would indeed be hard to find and for this reason the first step towards successful co-operation is an all round betterment, a betterment social, moral, educational and political.

Numerous co-operative societies have been started in the West and have failed for the simple reason that the individual members would not adhere to the regulations, because he was afraid that his neighbor was getting ahead of him, and so the movement fell through. Herein lies a warning and herein also have we a lesson, which proves that in order to have co-operation, the western farmer must lay aside in his contact with his fellows, all distrust and suspicion, all unfriendly rivalry, all antagonistic attempts to impress upon others his private views on politics or religion; in fact he must educate himself to be a broader minded man. It has been claimed that the farming class cannot avoid the "tendency to" organization, but the mere tendency or even the half hearted attempt which inevitably results in failure is worse than complete desuetude. The very isolation of the farmer makes co-operation imperative if he is to realize, if in but small measure, the social joy of living and the commercial joy of producing and profiting. Members of classes connected with other sources of production are organized, and if he and not another is to reap the full benefit of his work, so must the farmer be, though it is fully recognized that it is more difficult for farmers to cohere than for any other class. Isolation engenders the development of abnormal individualistic tendencies, gives time for brooding over wrongs, real or fancied, and narrows the outlook of the individual. In the home, however, the farmer's family co-operates for common ends, but whilst farm life makes a strong individual, it has failed to make a strong whole, for the reasons aforementioned—productive and consumptive, the latter a result of, and generally attendant upon, the former. Productive co-operation has for its foundation the fact that the farmer must not only be a skilful produce grower, but also a most keen produce seller, and where the market for his product is thousands of miles away, for the real


market is not at the shipping point, it stands to reason that in order to control even in the slightest degree the sale of his products, he must have an agent or agency. That such is impossible for the individual is plainly seen, but what is impossible for the individual is possible to the collective many, and one of the aims of co-operation is to so safeguard the farmer and the farmer's products that he will not only receive full value for them but also have a sure and ever ready market where such a value will be always given. The individual producer must get in touch with the individual consumer, for lack of, or slow distribution, curtails consumption and reduces production, in any industry. The farmers in the West today want many things and are aware that they do, and they not only want but should have co-operation and are not aware of the fact.

As to the system of co-operation to be pursued in the West, the outlining of such is far beyond the capacity of the average individual not thoroughly conversant with western agriculture, western agriculturalists and western wants and feelings, but there are men at the present day who have been preaching the gospel of co-operation for years and who have investigated means and methods of co-operation and co-operative societies all over the continent, yes, and all over the world. These are the men in whose hands lie the plans and specifications for the upbuilding of the greatest organization the West has ever yet seen, and they are the men who will be ready when the time comes to give and give freely of their knowledge and assistance. But, without material nothing can be done, without stone no foundation can be laid, however capable the builder, and without the western farmer our co-operative workers can have nothing but their plans. It is up to the farmer to realize this, to understand that if he will but come forward and say "I will," and stay by his word, there is nothing to hinder and everything to favor a progressive agricultural co-operation in Western Canada. Thus at the mercy and in the hands of the farmer lies what may be said to be the future of the West. It has been proven that organization and co-operation are the strongest factors of the present day in national improvement and reform. Denmark has realized and profited by it as has the United States, whose Grange movement is increasing year by year. Educationally, socially, morally, commercially, co-operation is required to give us of the best and most, and the best and most we have a right to have. The increasing complexity of commercial relations, the greater concentration of capital, the continual improvement of apparatus and machinery all render the farmer's problem an increasingly difficult one, and, did he but know it, the solution lies before him. Let him realize that his sectional prejudices, his political views, his educational ideas are his and his only. That he is only a unit in this great West of ours, but that by throwing aside these things to a certain extent, and revealing the man and manhood in its true light, he can be a unit, yes, and a large unit too, in the great work of Canadian Agricultural Co-operation. Co-operation can only succeed when taken in hand and supported by intelligent high-minded men who will carefully study the business, who will put all envyings and jealousies and mean suspicions under their feet, who are prepared to bear and forbear for the good they seek, and who have magnanimity enough to give a cordial support to the managers they shall choose, and last, but not least, to trust them thoroughly.

It means the subordination of the individual to the community and the enlightenment of that community so that the policy and enterprise of the body corporate is seen to work for the material prosperity of each individual composing that body. Such a policy is essential in a condition of society in which the individual cannot accomplish as much for himself as the organized community can accomplish for itself and each individual unit of which it is composed. Where the individualism is successfully prosecuted, the adoption of the co-operative principle is a hard matter, but the success of the individual in many cases means the loss of the community. There is, however, a form of co-operation which can be prosecuted under any form of society, springing from unselfishness, and whose manifestation is loyalty towards one's neighbors, loyalty to the high principles of honor and fair play is the first essential

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in a co-operative movement. The co-operative movement is essential to the advancement of the agricultural West and all these qualities, loyalty, unselfishness and honor are to be found therein. Thus

the only deterrent in the way of Western Canadian Agricultural Co-operation is the man who would be most benefitted thereby—the western farmer.
 J. COCHRANE SMITH.

Summary of The Week's News of The World

Edward VII. Laid to Rest

Tuesday morning, May 17, the ceremonies leading to the funeral of the late King Edward VII. were opened with the removal of the body from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Hall. There the body laid in state until the funeral at Windsor Friday.

Thousands upon thousands of loyal subjects passed before the bier, the line awaiting a view sometimes reaching to a distance of over two miles. The streets were policed by hundreds of "bobbies" but the silent crowd gave no hint of trouble.

It is credited to King George that he planned the tableaux presented when the lords and members of the House of Commons met solemnly Tuesday at Westminster hall, when King Edward's remains were placed there. If so, he has a genius for stage management. The Commons entered their enclosure from a door directly opposite the catafalque. The sergeant-at-arms, bearing the mace, led the way, followed by the speaker and about 300 members. As they entered the hall, the desire to be first at the barrier overcame the commoners' sense of propriety. The order of procession was broken and there was something very like a rush to the front.

Presently the lord high chancellor, leading the lords in procession appeared at the top of the staircase at the head of the hall. They walked at funeral pace, in perfect order. They came according to their rank, dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and, like peers, each keeping the place allotted to him, and arranging themselves opposite the commoners. Then the white surpliced choir of Westminster cathedral formed on the staircase. The Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by the Dean of Westminster, and preceded by the bearer of the Episcopal cross, advanced down the hall to meet the King's body at the entrance. More than 800 persons were now in the hall, but the silence was profound.

The Duke of Norfolk, hereditary earl marshal, in resplendent uniform and wearing the blue ribbon of the Garter, was busy arranging in their order the heralds and court officials, who, blazing in scarlet and gold, began to arrive. Lewis Harcourt, in his capacity as first commissioner of works, assisted the Duke of Norfolk. Mr. Harcourt, extremely tall and thin, the duke small, stumpy and black bearded with a strange rolling gait, suggested to the few irreverent ones Don Quixote and Sancho Panza.

Arrival of the Body

All was arranged. Ninety minutes passed slowly, then the music of the Guard's bands and the roll of muffled drums heralded the approach of the funeral procession. First to enter were the soldiers and sailors, Field Marshals Lord Roberts and Kitchener, the general staffs of the army and navy, all in gorgeous uniforms. They ranged themselves below the surpliced choir, making beneath the stained glass window a mass of color. Lord Kitchener's commanding figure occupied the centre of the throng. The hall's old stone floor re-echoed only with memories, for it was covered with sound deadening felt of neutral tint, so that the pageant moved forward with hushed solemnity.

Then the coffin completely concealed in an enveloping royal standard, was borne in on the shoulders of non-commissioned officers of the guards. It was followed by eight generals and admirals carrying a large cushion, shaped to cover the coffin, on which lay the royal emblems, the crown, orb and sceptre and the King's field marshal's sword.

Then appeared in the doorway a superb figure, the Dowager Queen—daughter, widow and mother of a King. On her right, King George supported her; on her left, her sister, the Dowager Empress of Russia. Queen Mary, who yielded precedence to the widowed Queen, came next, with her two eldest sons, the Duke of Cornwall and Prince Albert. Then came other royal ladies and their suites, all clad in crepe, with veils falling to their feet. Following them

came the rulers, the King's kinsmen, monarchs who had descended from their thrones to tread for the occasion the street's dust. As the group of kings entered, the strains of a funeral march, magnificently rendered, sounded through the open doorway. The moment was regal in its noblest sense; human in its simplest meaning.

The coffin was laid on the catafalque amid absolute silence. The service was finely chosen. The domed choir sang with feeling, the arch-bishop's words of eulogy and blessing were pointed and comforting, the massed bands played an anthem, half mournful, half triumphant, and lent to the ceremony the last note of elevation and religious rhapsody. As the procession turned to leave the hall all eyes turned to the figure of the widowed Queen, beautiful and dignified in her mourning garb. Her head was slightly bent as she turned away from the bier, her eyes speaking the thanks for the

Eight giant non-commissioned officers fell into position beside the coffin, and it was borne through the silent throng of royalty within the hall to the gun carriage. At the time the muffled drums of the Royal Guards bands broke into a long roll. The deep rumble echoed through the silent streets and the expectant crowds shivered. Immediately behind the gun carriage Prince Louis of Battenberg took his place. Then came Edward's charger, led by an attendant.

Behind the war horse came King George V., with the kaiser on his right and the Duke of Connaught on his left, in the same relative position they occupied on February 2, 1901, when they followed Victoria's coffin at the side of the monarch whose body led them today. Then followed the ranks of kings in unprecedented numbers. Haakon VII. of Norway, Edward's son-in-law, George, King of the Greeks, brother-in-law of Alfonso XIII. of Spain, husband of Edward's niece; Ferdinand of Bulgaria, Frederic VIII. of Denmark, brother-in-law of Manuel II. of Portugal, distantly related

Prince Albrecht of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Arthur of Connaught, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Fife, Prince George of Cumberland, Prince Alexander of Battenburg, the Duke of Teck, Prince Alexander of Teck, Prince Maximilian of Baden, Prince Andrew of Greece, Prince Phillip of Saxe-Cobourg, and Gotha, Prince Danilo of Montenegro, Prince Christopher of Greece, the Duc D'Alencon, Comte D'Eau and three other Orleans princes, the Crown Prince of Siam, Prince Leopold of Cobourg and Prince Wolrad of Woldeck-Pyrmont. Alone behind this group rode the crown equerry, General Ewart.

With led horses and flanked by equeries came the panelled coach of Alexandra, her daughters and her sister, the dowager czarina, and the coach of Mary. Behind were other coaches carrying the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise, Princess Henry of Battenburg, the Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Albany, the Duchess of Saxe-Cobourg, and Gotha, Princess Patricia of Connaught, Princess Andrew of Greece, Princess Louise of Battenburg, Princess Alexandra of Fife, Princess Maud of Fife, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Marie Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Louise of Battenburg, Princess Victoria-Hohen-Langenburg and Countess Fecodora Gleichen. Prince Tsai Tao of China and his suite occupied a carriage. Near the end of the procession were twelve royal carriages filled with the special envoys and lesser dignitaries.

Representatives of the Colonies

In the ninth were the representatives of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, respectively Lord Strathcona, Sir G. Reid, and Mr. Hall-Jones. The royal suites, those of Edward and Alexandra, followed in other coaches. In the glitter of the procession there walked two young boys simply clad as midshipmen, their youth emphasized by their broad turned-down collars, they seemed lost amid the gorgeousness of the pageant, and yet every eye turned on the procession marked them well. They were sons of King George: Prince Albert, a lad of 15, who some day will govern Great Britain and his 11-year old brother, Prince Henry.

In the military cortes places of honor were given regiments having royalties for colonels-in-chief, including Edward's and the Royal Guards, The Special Guards, too, were distinguished. The King's Body Guard of Yeoman of the Guard; the swagger bodyguard of Honorable Corps of Gentlemen-at-arms; the Military Knights of Windsor and King's Bodyguard of Scotland.

A goodly part of the city stayed up all night to be in line promptly. Thirty-five thousand troops, brought from Aldershot and other military centres to camp in the streets and parks, broke camp at dawn, and for hours the vicinity of Westminster Hall was crowded with waiting troopers.

Colonel Roosevelt, special ambassador of the United States, attired in the simplest of costumes, followed the body. At his side was M. Pichon, France's foreign minister, and representative to the Persian envoy, Khan Montazes Saltana. In the long train of resplendent princes and envoys, Colonel Roosevelt was distinguished by the simplicity of his garb.

Throughout Canada silent crowds gathered at churches and public meetings in memory of the late King. At all the military centres minute guns were fired and the troops paraded. Messages received at London indicated that every colony ceased business operations for the day and all bowed their heads in memory of "Edward the Peacemaker."

BIG IRRIGATION CONTRACT

The contract for the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railways company's irrigation system into the eastern section of the irrigation block has been awarded to Messrs. James McDonnell & Co., with whom are associated Messrs. Winter, Boomer and Hughes and Messrs. Grant, Smith & Co., all of Spokane, Washington. The work covers the removal of some 28,000,000 cubic yards in the construction of canals, and is one of the largest contracts which has been awarded in Western Canada in recent years. The



WESTMINSTER ABBEY



sympathy which surrounded her. She was the most collected of all the royal women. Queen Mary and the King's sisters, their eyes downcast were weeping bitterly. King George showed deep feeling. The Duke of Connaught, King Edward's brother, was pale and worn.

The Funeral Procession

Friday the remains of Edward VII. were taken to their last resting place at Windsor.

At 9.10 the royal procession started from Buckingham palace where visiting monarchs had been guests.

Through the silent throngs hastening to the funeral route they were driven to Westminster hall. There the cortege formed. There was no delay. At the appointed minute, 9.45, the guard of honor stepped aside. The royal insignia—crown, orb and sceptre—were removed.

to the dead ruler; and also King of the Belgians, son of Edward's grand-uncle.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, heir apparent to Franz Joseph, was in the van of the next rank, with the Ottoman heir apparent; Prince Fushimi of Japan; the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar; the Duke of Aosta, representing the King of Italy; Prince Rupert of Bavaria, the Duke of Sparta, the Crown Prince of Roumania, Prince Henry of the Netherlands, the Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg, the Crown Prince of Serbia; Prince Henry of Prussia, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, the Crown Prince of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, Prince Mohammed Ali of Egypt, Prince Tasi Tao, uncle of the Chinese baby emperor; Prince Charles of Sweden,

contract was let for \$5,230,000 odd, about a quarter of a million under the company's estimate of cost. There is a time limit of five years for the completion of the work.

The work will be started almost immediately. The completed system for the eastern section provides for the irrigation of some 540,000 acres. With a view to providing sufficient water for the irrigation of the eastern section it will be necessary to construct an entirely new system, with dam, head-gates, etc., located three miles southwest of Bassano, at a point generally known as the horseshoe bend of the Bow. The reservoir for the eastern section will be located southeast of Brooks, with storage capacity of 300,000 acre feet. The lake resulting will be called Lake Newell, in honor of F. F. H. Newell, director of the United States reclamation service.

It is learned that in the eastern section what is known as the high level system is to be utilized. In other words, two surveys were made last year, one providing for the irrigation of 420,000 acres, and the other for 540,000 acres. The cost of a system to irrigate the greater acreage is much more, however, than the cost of irrigating the 420,000 acres tract. The management at Montreal decided in favor of the more expensive system. The engineering headquarters have already been established at Brooks, and it will be necessary to build 35 ditch riders' camps. With a view to allowing the Calgary offices to keep in touch with the work being undertaken in the eastern section, it will be necessary to erect 369 miles of telephone lines.

THROUGH THE COMETS TAIL.

No cyanogen gas that was to have sent the millions on millions of inhabitants of this good old world to laughing deaths; no filmy haze overspreading and enveloping the sphere on which we live as a fog envelopes the land and the waters; no untoward display in the heavens; no shower of meteors that would play havoc with the earth and its people; no electrical disturbances marked the passage of the earth through the tail of Halley's comet Wednesday night.

On as calm and as peaceful a night, viewed from the astronomer's standpoint, as is rarely seen, the earth plunged into the tail of the comet at the appointed hour and seven or eight hours later—no one knows exactly when—emerged unscathed, unharmed, unchanged.

From outward appearances no one would have known that this event to which the scientist world have been looking forward with some trepidation and fear for years was taking place. The atmosphere was clear; the moon shone bright and the stars twinkled merrily in their accustomed places in the heavens.

In vain at the Yerkes observatory where a distinguished gathering of eminent men were assembled, were the giant telescopes, the smaller telescopes, the delicate recording instruments, the scientists camera plates, the machines for measuring the luminosity of night light, the spectra and all of the other ingenious contrivances of men of science and invention; in vain were all of these things pointed toward the dome of the sky unflinched by any cloud.

WIPING OUT BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

An important meeting will be held in Ottawa on Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week at which a long step forward will probably be taken towards wiping out bovine tuberculosis, which causes millions of dollars loss to owners of herds on this continent and is believed to have a serious effect upon the health of human beings.

The meeting is that of the International Commission on Control of Bovine Tuberculosis which was organized last September in Chicago at the close of the annual meeting of the American Veterinarian Medical Association. A number of gentlemen who are authorities on animal and public health were appointed to study this great question under the presidency of Dr. Rutherford, chief veterinarian of Canada.

The commission is composed of nine Americans and five Canadians, all of whom are expected to attend the meeting. The members of the commission are: Dr. John H. Mosler, chief pathologist of

the United States department of agriculture; Dr. Schroeder, chief of experimental stations of the United States department of agriculture; Dr. Veranan Moore, professor of comparative medicine of Cornell University; Dr. M. P. Havonal, Wisconsin, state pathologist; Dr. M. H. Reynolds, veterinary professor, University of Minnesota; Dr. Frederick Torrence, of Winnipeg; Dr. C. H. Hodgetts, of Toronto; Dr. Hurty, chief medical health officer of Indiana; Mr. Cudhay, of Chicago, representing the American packers; J. W. Flavell, representing the Canadian packers; Mr. Tomlinson, secretary of the National Stock Association of the United States; Hon. W. D. Hoard, editor of Hoard's Dairyman, and ex-governor of Wisconsin, representing dairy interests, and Senator W. C. Edwards, of Ottawa, representing breeders of pure stock.

STEEL CARS FOR GRAIN.

Orders have been placed by the Grand Trunk road with a Chicago concern for 2,000 steel cars. The new cars will be 60,000 pounds capacity and will cost about \$1,000 each, making a total expenditure of \$2,000,000. Included in the order is one for 500 special automobile cars.

C. P. R. PUBLICATION

The Land Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, is issuing an attractive monthly paper called "Western Progress," designed to present accurate information on agricultural and commercial conditions in Western Canada.

ALBERTA SUMMER FAIRS

The following summer and fall fairs have been arranged for Alberta:

Circuit No. 1

Calgary, July 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7; Okotoks, July 12, 13; Innisfail, July 14, 15.

Circuit No. 2

MacLeod, August 3, 4, 5; Lethbridge, August 9, 10, 11; Claresholm, August 15, 16; Medicine Hat, August 17, 18, 19; Edmonton, August 23, 24, 25, 26.

Circuit No. 3

Raymond, September 19, 20, 21; Magrath, September 22, 23; Pincher Creek, September 27; Taber, September 28; Cardston, September 29, 30; Lloydminster, October 4; Vermilion, October 5; Innisfree, October 6, 7; Mannville, October 11; Vegreville, October 12.

Circuit No. 4

St. Albert, September 16; Daysland,

SASKATCHEWAN FAIRS

The following is a revised list of summer and fall fairs to be held in Saskatchewan during the present year:

Circuit A

Yorkton, July 5, 6, 7; Vonda, July 12; Bladworth, July 26; Unity, July 27; Langham, July 29; Melfort, August 12, 13; Prince Albert, August 16, 17, 18.

Circuit B

Churchbridge, July 19; Foam Lake, July 20; Saltcoats, July 21, 22; Wynyard, July 26; Govan, July 27; Strassburg, July 28, 29; Humboldt, August 2, 3; Wadena, August 4, 5; Quill Lake, August 6; Lloydminster, August 9; Lashburn, August 11.

Circuit C

Fort Qu'Appelle, July 25; Swift Current, July 27, 28; Mortlach, July 29; Francis, August 2; Stoughton, August 3; Creelman, August 5; Moosomin, August 9, 10.

Circuit D

Regina, August 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; Carlyle, August 9; Weyburn, August 10, 11; Milestone, August 12; Craik, August 16; Lumsden, August 17.

Circuit E

Windthorst, August 2; Fairmede, August 3; Abernethy, August 5; Nokomis, August 9, 10; Lipton, August 11; Dubuc, August 12; Lanigan, August 16, 17.

Circuit F

Gainsboro, August 2; Carnduff, August 3; Oxbow, August 4; Alameda, August 5; Moose Jaw, August 10, 11, 12.

Circuit G

Brownlee, August 2; Hanley, August 3, 4; Davidson, August 5; Saskatoon, August 9, 10, 11, 12; Rosthern, August 15, 16.

Circuit H

Qu'Appelle, August 9, 10; Arcola, August 11; Sintaluta, August 12; Grenfell, August 16, 17; Whitewood, August 18; Stockholm, August 19.

Circuit I

Kennedy, August 9; Wolseley, August 10; Indian Head, August 11; Broadview, August 12, 13; Wapella, August 16.

Circuit J

Carlton, September 6; Tisdale, September 13; Kinistino, September 15; Duck Lake, September 16; Paynton, September 20; Maymont, September 21; Radisson, September 22; Asquith, September 23; Togo, September 27; Canora, September 28; Watson, September 29; Maple Creek, September 21, 22; North Battleford, October 11, 12; Battleford.

News in Brief

Miss Jane Warfield, 16 years old, was rescued from a band of religious fanatics twenty-five miles south of Aline, Okla. She was about to be offered up as a sacrifice to make a blood atonement that the sins of the world might be forgiven.

At Victoria last Saturday, Mackenzie Mann & Co., through their negotiating solicitor, R. T. Elliott, made a payment of \$2,750,000 representing one-quarter of the purchase price of the Dunsmuir collieries and coal lands on Vancouver Island. James Dunsmuir is taking in part payment two million dollars of the stock in the new company recently floated in London and in which the ownership of the properties will be vested.

Eleven hundred new settlers from the United States passed through Winnipeg to the West Thursday.

Sir Ernest Shackleton, in an interview at St. Paul, stated that there were signs of great gold deposits in the Antarctic.

A flow of natural gas has been struck at Fort William. The first rush threw dirt thirty feet into the air.

The ratepayers of Neepawa voted in favor of the proposition to sell the local telephone plant to the government.

At a meeting of the representatives of the trade associations of the United States held at Chicago, a permanent organization was formed to fight against the proposals of the railways to increase freight rates. The demand was made that the matter be left to arbitration.



THREE GENERATIONS



These cars are of unusual size with end and side doors allowing the shipment of the largest touring machines. This road touches Detroit, Lansing and other cities in Michigan where are located large automobile factories.

Another part of the scheme provides for a number of steel frame box cars to carry the wheat crop of western Canada.

When the clock struck three on Friday the entire Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern systems on land and water ceased operations for three minutes. Not a wheel nor propeller turned for this length of time out of respect to the memory of the late king.

September 20; Sedgewick, September 21; Camrose, September 22, 23; Wetaskiwin, September 27, 28; Bowden, September 28, Lacombe, September 29, 30; Red Deer, October 4, 5; Stettler, October 5, 6; Alix, October, 7; Milnerton, October 11.

Circuit No. 5

Leduc, September 13; Olds, September, 14, 15; Grand Valley, September 16; Three Hills, September 20; Wabamum, September 22, 23; Rexboro, September 27, 28; Holden, September 29; Viking, September 30; Fort Saskatchewan, October 4; Ponoka, October 5, 6; Didsbury, October 6, 7; Gleichen, October 11, 12; Priddis, October, 12; High River, October 13, 14.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

Winnipeg Market Letter

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY'S OFFICE, MAY 23, 1910.

Wheat.—During the week past wheat has ruled very weak, declining daily, having declined during the week almost five cents per bushel. While there has not been any pressure of actual wheat on the market still it has been quite easy for the bears to sell the market down as buying has been very poor. Speculators would rather take the short side of the market than the long and export business being very dull there only being occasionally days when a few loads were worked, the bears certainly have had the best of it. Old Country markets have been even weaker and declining more rapidly than our own. The reason for this is that they are receiving much larger quantities of wheat from Russia, India and Australia than they have done in the past number of years, and when the importing countries see lots of wheat in sight like this they back away from all offerings in order to buy their wheat as cheaply as possible. However, as we stated previously the cash article has not been pressing on the market here as the stocks in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, are not any greater than they were last year at this time. In fact, the whole Canadian visible is very little in excess of last year. However, the stocks back in the farmers' hands, which are called invisible, are probably somewhat larger than last year, at least they should be there if statements of yield and out-turn are to be nearly correct. Another reason for decline in our market has been the favorable weather in the Canadian Northwest and Northwest States, although we have had very little growth up to the present still we have had sufficient moisture now to start the grain well and with reasonable weather from now on prospects should improve. This, of course, has had a depressing effect on the market. However, we think prices are getting somewhat near their lowest level, and do not look for much further decline although as we stated in a previous letter if we do not get an export demand of considerable magnitude our prices might work somewhat lower, but with an export demand taking away our surplus wheat, prices could very easily go higher, at least they could steady up and not decline any further.

Oats have declined also as demand has been slow with stocks exceedingly heavy, being double in store, Fort William and Port Arthur, this year than there was last year. Of course, we have an export demand which we had not last year, but the demand is not great enough to take away our surplus quick enough to put prices higher. However, with prices around 33 cents for July oats, it does not seem reasonable to expect much lower prices.

Barley has been dull with no demand except on odd days. Flax has declined greatly and has been on sale with no demand at all.

Liverpool Letter

By PROCTOR & CO. LTD., LIVERPOOL, MAY 10, 1910.

For two or three days after we wrote you a week ago our market was firm, with an advancing tendency. Shorts were induced to cover and some milling demand was also brought about by the firmness of markets in the U. S. A. The firmness, however, so far as regards Europe, has not been long maintained, and to-day we are back again somewhere about the lower prices touched a week ago, with the prospect of a further decline unless unforeseen circumstances arise. The American Bureau Report had turned out a much less bullish document than had been expected; we think the general opinion here looked for the winter kill to be about as given by the Bureau, but a rather decided decline in condition was anticipated instead of an improvement. Certainly this morning's report does not impress operators on this side of the Atlantic with the view that there is any strong probability of the U. S. A. being independent of export on their new crop, whilst there is quite a possibility that Europe will be entirely independent of the U. S. A. wheat: from present outlook there is a prospect that all the wheat required will easily be obtainable from other countries.

The weather of the U. K. during the past week has been cold and unseasonable, and crops have not made much progress, but beyond being delayed there is no serious complaint, and very much the same state of things has existed in France. From Germany, however, reports are splendid and German buyers will only operate as U. K. buyers are operating—from hand to mouth. From Roumania reports are excellent, and crop conditions leave nothing to be desired. Russian shipments fell off slightly last week, and as very little business has been done for export lately owing to the unwillingness of buyers, it is quite possible the shipments may continue to be moderate for a week or two; but they are practically bound to increase materially a little later on, as from all quarters we hear it asserted that there are very heavy reserves of old crop wheat in the country, and new crop prospects are so promising that these are likely to be pressed for export. A visible sign of this was in evidence yesterday, and is in evidence to-day: yesterday's offers from Russia were about 9d. per qr. under the previous day, and to-day are a further 5d. lower still, without apparently coming anywhere near buyers. Our own agent in Odessa writes us as follows with regard to the Russian situation: "I have made exhaustive enquiries about the condition of the fields, and the result is that, should the present conditions continue, South Russia will have such a crop as she has never had before; especially the west and southwest are excellent. The north of the country is unknown to me, but I hear it is about the same." If our friend's opinion of the crops is correct (and it is confirmed by others) it hardly seems likely that farmers will hold onto their reserves. Our information is that the Russian banks are getting very uneasy: they have money advanced to shippers and others at a very much higher price than is now obtainable for grain, and they are beginning to press holders to realize. We have yet to see what Russia can do in the way of shipments, and her ability in this direction, will, we are inclined to think, surprise many people. India is keeping fairly steady and above the prices of resellers and short sellers. It is reported the movement has been delayed by the plague. Australia shipped quite a small total last week, and probably will not be a very large factor in the weekly shipments again on this crop, though we look for some increase next month. The rate is weak, and wheat is decidedly more freely offered, but no business is being done at the moment owing to the unwillingness of buyers. We repeat what we have before said: we believe there is a great deal of wheat back in the country. On the whole, we are inclined to believe in still lower prices, as the bearish elements are so many, and any rise in prices in America would have but little effect here, unless there is a material change for the worse in the prospects of European crops.

Liverpool General Market Report

CORN TRADE NEWS, LIVERPOOL, MAY 10TH.

Wheat cargoes are easier and 3d. to 6d. lower.

Off Coast Cargoes.—36/4½ (approx. \$1.09½) asked, 36/- (approx. \$1.08) bid for "Letisia." 36/3 (approx. \$1.08½) bid, 36/4½ (approx. \$1.09½) buys "Metropolis."

Pacific Coast Cargoes.—36/9 (approx. \$1.10½) asked for Blue Stem and Red Walla just sailed. 36/- (approx. \$1.08) asked, 35/9 (approx. \$1.07½) probably buys Red Walla, June shipment.

Australian Wheat Cargoes.—36/- (approx. \$1.08) probably buys 12,000 qrs. New South Wales early Feb. 36/6 (approx. \$1.09½) asked for 13,000 qrs.

Victorian April-May.—Parcels to Liverpool afloat ask 36/- (approx. \$1.08).

Russian wheat cargoes are weak and freely offered at 3d. to 9d. decline.

Azoff-Black Sea April-May offers at 36/3 to 37/9 (approx. \$1.08½ to \$1.13½).

River Plate Wheat Cargoes.—34/6 (approx. \$1.03½) asked for 3,800 tons.

Rosafe on passage.—33/7½ (approx. \$1.01) asked for parcels of Barusso to Liverpool.

Canadian and U. S. A. Wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are very quiet at about 4½d. decline. Parcels to London are inactive at about 3d. to 6d. lower.

No. 1 Nor. Man. (pcl. L.L.) April 15 May 35/10½ approx. \$1.07½

No. 2 Nor. Man. " " May-June 35/1½ " 1.05½

No. 3 Nor. Man. " " April 15 May 34/9 " 1.04½

No. 2 Nor. Man. (pcl. Ldn.) Afloat 36/9 " 1.10½

No. 2 Nor. Man. " " May-June 35/9 " 1.07½

No. 3 Nor. Man. " " Afloat 35/9 " 1.07½

Indian Wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool are quiet and generally ½d. lower.

Choice White Kurrachee Afloat 7/5½ approx. \$1.07½

Red Kurrachee May-June 7/0½ " 1.01 2-5

No. 2 Calcutta Afloat 7/6 " 1.08 3-5

Indian parcels for London are quiet.

Choice White Kurrachee May-June 35/- approx. \$1.05

No. 2 Club Calcutta April-May 36/3 " 1.08½

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

4,500 tons Rosafe Afloat (sold last night) 34/- approx. \$1.02

SATURDAY, MAY 7.

10,200 qrs. New South Wales B-L 17/3 36/- " 1.08

SALES OF PARCELS

(LIVERPOOL)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

2,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. May-June 36/1½ approx. \$1.08½

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

2,999 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. July-August 36/- approx. 1.08

FRIDAY, MAY 6.

1,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. May-June 34/10½ approx. \$1.04½

(LONDON)

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.

1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. May-June 36/4½ approx. \$1.09½

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. April-May 36/- " 1.08

THURSDAY, MAY 5.

1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. April-May 36/4½ approx. \$1.08½

1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. May 35/9 " 1.07½

FRIDAY, MAY 6.

1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Shipping-shipped 36/9 approx. \$1.10½

MONDAY, MAY 9.

1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Afloat 36/10½ approx. \$1.10½

Winnipeg Futures

Following are the quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week for wheat, oats and flax sold for May, July and Oct. delivery.

DATE	DELIVERY	WHEAT	OATS	FLAX
May 18	May	96½	32½	180
"	July	96½	33½	
"	Oct.	93	33	157½
May 19	May	96	32½	175
"	July	96½	33½	
"	Oct.	92½	33½	157½
May 21	May	94½	32½	175
"	July	94½	33	
"	Oct.	91½	33	157
May 23	May	92½	31½	176
"	July	92½	32½	156
"	Oct.	89½	33	

Liverpool Spot Cash

CORN TRADE NEWS, MAY 10, 1910	
Australian 7/10	approx. \$1.12 4-5
New Zealand 7/-	" 1.00 4-5
1 Nor. Man. 7/10	" 1.12 4-5
2 Nor. Man. 7/8½	" 1.11
3 Nor. Man. 7/7	" 1.09 1-5
Sample Alberta 7/4	" 1.05 3-5
Ch. Wh. Chilian 7/7½	" 1.09 4-5
Ch. Wh. Karachi	
cleaned terms 7/5	" 1.07 1-5
2 Hard Winter 7/11	" 1.14
Barusso (new) 7/2½	" 1.03 2-5
Rosafe (new) 8/-	" 1.15 1-5

Sample Market Prices

Cash Sales, Minneapolis Sample Market, May 21, 1910	
No. 1 Hard Wheat, 1 car.	\$1.12½
No. 1 Hard Wheat, 1 car f.o.b.	1.12
No. 1 Hard Wheat, 2 cars.	1.12
No. 1 Hard Wheat, 1 car.	1.12½
No. 1 Northern Wheat, 1 car.	1.11½
No. 1 Northern Wheat, 2 cars.	1.11

No. 1 Northern Wheat, 2 cars.	1.10½
No. 1 Northern Wheat, 3 cars.	1.10½
No. 1 Northern, 1 car.	1.11½
No. 1 Northern Wheat, 1 car.	1.11
No. 1 Northern Wheat, 1 car, soft.	1.09½
No. 1 Nor. Wheat, 1,000 bu. to arr.	1.11
No. 1 Nor. Wheat, 3,000 bu. to arr.	
Minnesota 1.10	
No. 1 Nor. Wheat, 2,000 bu. in settlement	1.09½
No. 2 Northern Wheat, 2 cars.	1.09½
No. 2 Northern Wheat, 1 car, soft.	1.08½
No. 2 Northern Wheat, 1 car.	1.07
No. 2 Northern Wheat, 1 car.	1.07½
No. 2 Northern Wheat, 1 car.	1.08
No. 2 Northern Wheat, 1 car.	1.07½
No. 2 Northern Wheat, 1 car.	1.07
No. 2 Northern Wheat, 2 cars.	1.09½
No. 2 Northern Wheat, 3 cars.	1.09
No. 2 Northern Wheat, 6 cars.	1.08½
No. 2 Northern Wheat, 1 car, cockle	1.07
No. 2 Northern Wheat, 1 car.	1.08½
No. 2 Northern Wheat, 1 car.	1.08½
No. 2 Nor. Wheat, 2 cars, soft, Minnesota	1.07½
No. 2 Nor. Wheat, 1 car, Minnesota	1.07
No. 2 Nor. Wheat, 1 car to go out.	1.08½

No. 3 Wheat, 1 car	1.07½
No. 3 Wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 3 Wheat, 1 car f.o.b.	1.04
No. 3 Wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 3 Wheat, 2 cars	1.05½
No. 3 Wheat, 1 car	1.05½
No. 3 Wheat, 1 car	1.07½
Rejected Wheat, 1 car f.o.b.	1.05
Rejected Wheat, 1 car f.o.b.	1.04
No. 2 Mixed Wheat, 1 car	1.07½
No. 3 Mixed Wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 1 Durum Wheat, 3 cars	.87
No. 1 Durum Wheat, 3 cars	.86
No. 2 Durum Wheat, 2 cars	.85
No. 2 Durum Wheat, 2 cars	.84
No. 3 Durum Wheat, 3 cars	.83½
No. 3 Durum Wheat, 1 car	.83
No. 3 Durum Wheat, 3 cars	.82½
No. 3 Durum Wheat, 2 cars	.82
No. 1 Velvet Chaff Wheat, 2 cars	1.06½
No. 1 Velvet Chaff Wheat, 1 car sample	1.05½
No. 1 Velvet Chaff Wheat, 1 car	1.06½
No. 1 Velvet Chaff Wheat, 1 car	1.06½
No. 2 Velvet Chaff Wheat, 1 car	1.05½
No. 2 Velvet Chaff Wheat, 3 cars	1.05½
No. 2 Velvet Chaff Wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 3 Velvet Chaff Wheat, 1 car	1.04½
No. 3 Corn, part car	.56
No. 3 Corn, 1 car transit	.56½
No. 3 Corn, 1 car transit	.56½
No. 3 Corn, 1 car	.55½
No. 4 Corn, 10,000 bus. to arrive	.56½
No. 4 Corn, 1 car o.w.b.	.55½
No. 4 Corn, 3 cars	.54
No. 3 Yellow Corn, 1 car	.59
No. 3 Yellow Corn, 3 cars to arrive	.58
No. 4 Corn Yellow, 2 cars	.55
No. 4 Yellow Corn, 1 car tough	.54
No. Grade Corn, 1 car burnt	.45½
No. 3 Oats, 1 car transit	.37
No. 3 Oats, 1 car	.37½
No. 3 Oats, 2 cars	.37
No. 3 White Oats, 1 car choice	.39
No. 3 White Oats, 5,000 bus. to arr.	.38
No. 4 White Oats, 1 car, transit	.37½
No. 4 White Oats, 1 car	.37
No. Grade Oats, 1 car	.36
Sample Oats, 1 car	.37

World's Shipments

	WHEAT	CORN
America	3,328,000	422,000
Russia	3,896,000	459,000
Danube	552,000	1,241,000
India	383,000	
Argentina	992,000	476,000
Australian	864,000	
Chili, N.A.	33,000	
Total	10,048,000	2,598,000

The Weeks Grain Inspection

The following shows the cars of grain inspected during the week ending May 21.

Spring Wheat	
One Northern	290
Two Northern	275
Three Northern	114
Number Four	18
Rejected One	22
Rejected Two	41
No Grade	6
Rejected	15
Condemned	5
No. 5	1
No. 6	2

Total 787

Winter Wheat	
Number Two Alberta Red	4
Number Three Alberta Red	4
Number Four Red Winter	11
Number Five Red Winter	4

Total 23

Oats	
Number One C.W.	17
Number Two C.W.	64
Number Three C.W.	13
Rejected	5
No Grade	4
Ex. 1 Feed	14
One Feed	7
Two Feed	2
Two Mixed	1

Total 127

Barley	
Number Three	29
Number Four	8
Rejected	7

Total 44

Flax	
Number One N.W. Man.	22
Number One Manitoba	4

Total 26
Grand Total 1007

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

WEEK ENDING MAY 21.

	CATTLE	HOGS	SHEEP
C.P.R.	1605	2110	300
C.N.R.	326	431	—
Totals	1931	2541	300

Disposition

Exporters east this week	110
Butchers east this week	196
Feeders east this week	237
Stockers east this week	30
Exporters held over	252
Butchers held over	114
Local	992

CATTLE

Receipt of cattle at the stockyards last week totalled 1931 against 2038 the previous week. The quality shown was on the whole better than during the balance of the spring run but a few head of stock were about the poorest seen here this year and sold as low as \$2.00 per cwt. This, however, was for a very few head of canners. While the market is the strongest ever for good food stuff packers are steering shy of anything approaching a "skin" in quality and will pay but a very low price for these.

Farmers should bear this in mind when shipping stock and hang onto anything that can be put into good condition. Get rid of the scrubs at any price but finish the stock that holds forth any decent sort of promise. The price received for these will pay a good profit for the feeding. It is most pleasing, from every standpoint, to note that the general run of cattle is showing a great improvement over former years.

Last week's run sold steady with the previous week for the good quality stuff but prices were down from 15 to 20 cents lower for the poorer grades. The bulk of the arrivals were well finished, grain fed animals and sold from \$6.00 to \$6.25, the local demand being strong and most of the arrivals going to the Winnipeg trade. 992 head were butchered here. Some of the best stock sold to \$6.50 per cwt. The market for these best butchers is strong and active at prevailing quotations. Eastern trade fell off somewhat during the week, not because the easterners didn't want the cattle but because they could hardly compete with Winnipeg bids. Only 196 head of butcher stock went east against 405 the previous week. Some of these however were among the best of the receipts and it is understood that some of them caught as high as \$6.75.

Trade in exporters was not as heavy and only 110 head were shipped during the week against 490 the previous week. However, 252 head were held over and will probably go forward this week. Exporters state that they are getting some of the best animals that ever landed on the market. Buyers quote \$6.00 to \$6.50 for best export steers and fifty to seventy-five cents lower than that figure for best export grades of heifers. These quotations are with freight assumed by the purchaser.

The shipments of feeders have also fallen off to some extent, only 237 head going forward against 345 the previous week. As has been stated in previous reports eastern buyers want large numbers of these feeders but are having a hard time to procure them. For a number of years Ontario buyers have picked up large shipments through the western provinces and have shipped them to the east where they were fed and marketed at a good profit. Now, however, western farmers are waking up, going into the feeding game for themselves and getting the added profits. Prices offered are

\$4 to \$4.50 for feeders and stockers weighing from 800 to 1000 pounds.

Receipts of calves are small and prices paid are \$5 to \$5.50 per cwt. Receipts of all classes were small on Monday's market.

Cattle prices quoted are:		
Choice export steers (point of shipment)	\$6.00 to \$6.50	
Choice export heifers (point of shipment)	5.50 " 5.75	
Choice butcher steers and heifers	5.50 " 6.25	
Fair to good steers and heifers	5.00 " 5.50	
Common steers and heifers	4.00 " 4.50	
Best fat cows	4.00 " 5.00	
Fair to good cows	3.50 " 4.00	
Common cows	2.50 " 3.50	
Best bulls	4.50 " 5.00	
Common bulls	3.50 " 4.50	
Best stockers and feeders 800 to 1000 lbs. weight	4.00 " 4.50	
Fair to good stockers and feeders	3.00 " 4.00	
Choice calves	5.00 " 5.50	

Hogs

There is no change in the state of the hog market except that the demand is stronger than ever and dealers are showing less discrimination in their purchases. But very few of the arrivals that approached anywhere near bacon quality sold under the \$10.50 mark, the only dockage being for over-weight sows and for stags. Receipts were 727 head greater than the previous week but they were all taken with a rush many being contracted for in advance. Dealers look for light receipts of porkers during the summer but have not as yet raised their bids. There is but little chance of conditions warranting any reduction for a long time to come.

Once again the warning against shipping good brood sows is sounded. These animals represent the hog raisers capital and he should retain them.

Prices quoted are:		
Choice hogs	\$10.25 to \$10.50	
Heavy sows (over 300 lbs)	9.25 " 9.50	
Stags	7.00 " 8.00	

Sheep and Lambs

Three hundred eastern sheep that arrived were keenly contested for by packers and most of them brought \$7.00 per cwt. Prices quoted are \$6.50 to \$7.00. Lambs are quoted at \$7.00 to \$7.50.

Country Produce

Butter

Receipts of butter from the country continue low and prices ruling are stronger than a week ago. Then dealers anticipated that there would be plenty coming forward to take care of at least the Winnipeg trade. But such has not been the case and most of them are short on their orders. However, they expect to see the situation relieved within a week or two.

The rains of the past few days have been of great benefit to the grass, and the dairy animals should soon be on a full grass diet that will greatly increase the butter make. Montreal reports indicate that there is no export demand for eastern butter, and until the extent of the export demand during the coming season is ascertained it will be pretty hard to say anything about prospects. As it looks now the better classes of butter will bring a high price for some time to come. Of course prices will drop off a little when the receipts become larger but they should remain at a higher level than last summer. Prices quoted are:

No. 1 Dairy	23c. to 24c.
No. 2 Dairy	20c. to 21c.

Cheese

As yet there is but little cheese being shipped from western points, and what is coming is selling at low prices on account of poor quality. Most of it has a stable flavor and will probably continue to have

until the cattle get on a full grass ration. As has been stated this should be in the course of a very few days. The product now arriving brings anywhere from nine cents per pound to 10½ cents. Dealers state that they think that when the full grass product comes it will be much better than in former seasons, and are offering 11 to 11½ cents for it. There is none offered as yet.

Eggs

Receipts of eggs are about up to former weeks and under a strong local demand have added a half cent per dozen to their price, being now quoted at 18½ cents. The western demand has fallen off during the past week, coast dealers preferring Ontario eggs during their warm season. Local prices will fall off to some small extent when the weather grows warmer as the shrink will be greater then.

Potatoes

There is no improvement in the situation on the potato market. Demand is as bad as ever and the supply is large. Many dealers who laid in stocks last fall at 35 cents per bushel are willing to sell now at 25 cents and take a large shrink besides. They state that they would consider it bad business for any country holder to purchase sacks and pay freight to Winnipeg as they are worth more to farmers as food than they would bring on this market.

Hides, Tallow and Wool

By McMLILAN FUR AND WOOL CO.

Dealers state that the condition of the hide market is very weak and prices will probably slump soon.

Green salted hides, unbranded	10c. to 9c.
Green salted hides, branded	8c. flat
Green salted hides, bulls and oxen	8½c. flat
Green salted veal calf, 8-15 lbs.	13 to 11½c.
Green salted kip, 15-25 lbs.	10½c. to 9½c.
Green salted deacons	65c.
Green salted slunks	25c.
Dry flint butcher hides	17c. flat
Dry rough and fallen hides	11c. flat
Tallow	5c. to 4c.
Seneca root	33c. to 35c.
Wool	8c. to 10½c.

These prices are f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Chicago Live Stock

MAY 23.

Chicago—Hog receipts, 32,000; left over 1,700; market weak at Saturday's average. Light, \$9.40 to \$9.70; heavy, \$9.35 to \$9.70; mixed, \$9.30 to \$9.70; rough, \$9.35 to \$9.50. Cattle receipts, 22,000, steady to 10 cents lower. Sheep receipts, 20,000.

Canadian Visible

(Official to-Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

MAY 20

	WHEAT	OATS	BARLEY
Tot. visible	7,883,608	6,057,428	918,659
Last week	7,134,895	6,403,230	1,303,538
Last year	5,926,632	3,410,208	413,536
Ft. William	2,306,687	1,998,630	236,553
Pt. Arthur	2,662,753	2,127,966	346,332
Meaford	24,597	8,602	13,227
Mid. Tiffin	387,557	653,467	10,438
Collingwood	16,552	1,529	50,293
Owen Sd.	105,000	161,000	23,000
Goderich	96,271	171,993	34,572
Sarnia			
Pt. Ed.	62,886	91,109	12,102
Pt. Colb'ne	200,000	70,000	14,000
Kingston	910,000	191,150	71,000
Montreal	1,108,605	533,482	105,342
Quebec	2,700	48,500	1,700

Comparative Visible

	LAST WEEK	PREVIOUS WEEK	LAST YEAR
Wheat	22,029,000	22,871,000	22,420,000
Corn	6,540,000	2,779,000	1,492,000
Oats	7,416,000	7,275,000	7,370,000

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM MAY 18 to 23, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT												OATS		BARLEY				FLAX		
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej.1° Seeds	Rej.2° Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW 1 Man.	Rej.	
MAY																					
18	96½	93½	91½	.....										32½	.....					.....
19	95½	91½	91½	.....										32½	.....					.....
21	94½	91½	89½	.....										32	.....					.....
23	92	91½	87½	.....										31½	.....					.....
	



Grain Growers!

Have you Shipped your Grain yet?

THEN WHY NOT SHIP TO YOUR OWN COMPANY?

Take No Chances

Your grain is practically the only asset you have from your year's labor. You can't afford to take any chances with it. Stay with the crowd and don't try experiments. Over TEN THOUSAND FARMERS have consigned their grain to us this season and all are SATISFIED. The confidence the farmers are placing in THEIR OWN COMPANY is shown by the fact that we have handled so far this season about SIXTEEN MILLION BUSHELS; one million bushels more than double what we handled all last year.

The Highest Prices and Your Interests Protected

Your Company is to-day the largest Company of its kind in Canada. The volume of trade we are handling enables us to sell in large lots, and thus to secure the highest possible prices; prices often considerably above the market quotations of the day. We have our CLAIMS DEPARTMENT to look after all trouble connected with the shipment of your grain, which you may have with the Railway Company or other Concerns in question. We have our own DUPLICATE SAMPLING AND GRADING DEPARTMENT to check the Government's grading of your car, and thus insure that you get every cent that is yours on the grade. Besides, when you ship to YOUR OWN COMPANY, you take no risk. We are all Grain Growers and our interests are your interests. We all have grain to sell and we want it marketed so we can get our own out of it. That is just what you want, so come in and share the safeguards that have been provided to protect your interests.

Don't Forget The Future

Don't be contented with the present. Think of the future. You know the farmer has got from \$25.00 to \$50.00 a car more for every car of grain shipped this year, than he could have got four or five years ago before this Company started. This is what has been done, but it is only a promise of what can be done if all the farmers will support their own Company in shipping their grain and taking Stock.

Write us for shipping bills and instructions. We are always pleased to give you any information you require concerning the markets or the grain trade.

When in the City, don't fail to call at our offices, 7th Floor, Keewayden Block, Portage Avenue East.

This is YOUR COMPANY. We want you to make use of it.

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LIMITED

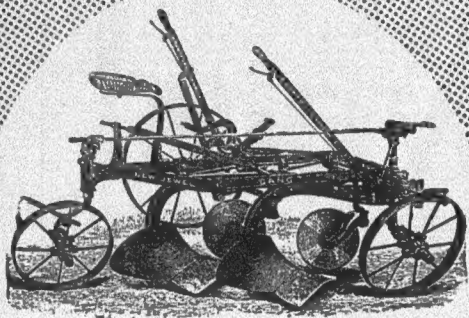
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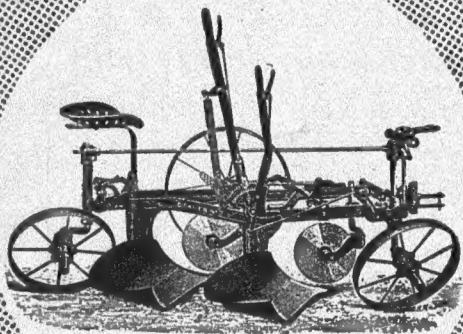
WINNIPEG

NOTE—Alberta Farmers will please address us to
607 Grain Exchange Building, Calgary

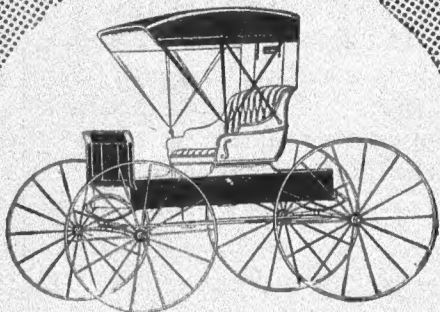
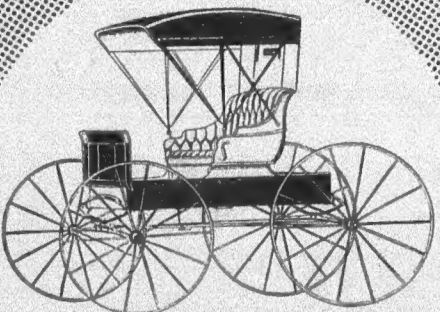
MANITOBA



New Jewel Gang



Beaver Gang

No. 216
Either solid rubber or
Cushion TireNo. 422
Either solid rubber or
Cushion Tire

You Always Get More for Your Money When You Buy Cockshutt Plows

For instance:—The stubble shares of all our Gang and Sulky Plows are made of the heaviest soft-centre steel—much heavier than other makes.

New Jewel Gang



BUILT entirely of steel and malleable iron—has great strength and durability. The frame, beams, bails, axles and braces are made of high carbon steel—the frame will stand the severest tests which a plow of this kind will ever have to undergo. Steel wheels have long removable dust-proof bearings with large wearing surfaces insuring long life and small cost for repairs. With hard oil these bearings require very little attention. Land wheel is large and fitted with cushion spring to absorb shocks. This plow is equipped with a high lift attachment, which is worked by the foot, leaving both the driver's hands free to manage the horses. A special device locks the plows up when raised from the ground and locks them down when set for work. This locking device can be arranged to enable the bottoms to raise up when striking an obstruction, a great advantage in stony land. The Jewel Gang is made with 12 in. or 14 in. bottoms, either breaker or stubble (interchangeable).

SEE
THE
COCKSHUTT
DEALER

Beaver Gang



FURROW and rear wheels are connected and controlled from the pole. By this arrangement the plow is easily guided when working or turning at the ends. The levers are so placed that they are easily reached by the operator. It is light of draft, strongly built, and can be worked by anyone. The plow is easily raised by means of lever and spring lift. The Beaver is a very successful light two-furrow riding gang. For 1910 all Beaver Gangs are fitted with steel and malleable standards which are unbreakable.

Do You Need a Buggy that Looks Attractive —One that Will Stand Wear and Tear?

If so, you can't do better than invest your money in a vehicle made by the Brantford Carriage Co., Limited. We can vouch for the quality because we know that there are no vehicles built where the quality of materials and workmanship is better or more conscientious.

No. 216—Brantford Buggy



THE gear on this job is built on a 15/16 inch axle, the springs are the best produced in the country. The Sarven wheels have 3/4", 1/8" or 1 inch tires and screwed rims. Can be supplied with either arched axle as shown in illustration or slightly dropped. The Bailey body loops suspend the body from the springs and are made of forged steel. The body is well braced with steel corners and the Auto seat is far superior to anything on the market. Has Rubber, Leather Quarter or Leather top as desired, both cushion and back are made with springs—in fact, this job is one of the neatest, and most durable on the Canadian market.

No. 422—Brantford Buggy



THE general description of this job is pretty similar to No. 216, except that the axle has a high arch and the wheels are low, 36 and 38 inches high. Both buggies have brass nickel plated handle on the seat, also brass nickel caps in the wheel hubs, and there is a rubber mat in the bottom of the body. Both styles can be furnished with solid Rubber or Cushion Tires as desired. No matter what your needs may be in buggies and carriages, we strongly advise our customers to look into the merits of the Brantford Carriage Co.'s goods—they certainly represent the highest value in Canada. We are sole Agents for these vehicles in the West—direct all inquiries to

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COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. WINNIPEG
LIMITED
BRANDON REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY EDMONTON